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United States. Department of Labor

Children's Bureau

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Publications no. 302

Washington, D. C.
1944

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COMMUNITY HEALTH *and* WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN WARTIME

1942 *and* 1940 —
30 URBAN AREAS

by

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Bureau Publication 302

1944

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Foreword

The preparation of this Nation for war and its entrance into the war inevitably produced important changes in the scope and nature of the supporting community services. The general outlines of some of these changes are well known to persons connected with specific health and welfare programs. However, a panoramic view of changes in the broad health and welfare fields that have accompanied entrance into the war has not been available up to this time. The expressed need of officials responsible for the planning, organization, and maintenance of local community health and welfare services for a comprehensive and quantitative statement of the adjustment of health and welfare programs to the war situation motivated the undertaking of the present study.

Since 1930 the Children's Bureau has conducted the social-statistics project to assist urban communities in developing comparable statistical data on the operation of health and welfare agencies. As an integral part of this project, data were collected in 1936 (in cooperation with Community Chests and Councils, Inc.), in 1938, and in 1940 on expenditures of health and welfare agencies in urban areas. The councils of social agencies, community chests, and other central planning agencies in the large communities cooperating with the Children's Bureau in the social-statistics project urged the undertaking of the expenditure study for 1942 as a basis for community planning in the war emergency.

The social-statistics project has been from its inception an entirely voluntary and cooperative enterprise between the local communities and the Children's Bureau. For each community participating in the project a local planning agency, usually the council of social agencies, names a staff member as local supervisor to be responsible for collecting reports from operating agencies and for forwarding the data to the Children's Bureau. With the wartime necessity for maintaining only the most essential governmental activities, it has been necessary for the participating communities, through the supervisors, to assume an increasingly larger measure of responsibility for the project. For this report each supervisor not only collected statistical data from all local welfare and health agencies but also prepared summary tabulations for his area. The supervisors also submitted statements descriptive of conditions in their areas, and these statements form the basis for much of the interpretation given in this report. In addition the supervisors assisted in providing field supervision by establishing themselves in five regional organizations, with a supervisor in each region serving as regional secretary. The regional secretaries assisted in planning the study, arranged instructional meetings, and coordinated contacts between various local supervisors and the Children's Bureau.

The following agencies contributed the time of the regional secretaries, who not only conducted the study in their own communities but also assisted neighboring communities to meet the requirements of the study: Syracuse Community Chest and Council; Dayton Bureau of Community Service; Social Planning Council of St. Louis; Council of Social Agencies of Dallas; Council of Social Agencies of Los Angeles.

The names of the local supervisors, including the regional secretaries, are listed on page iv. In a very real sense this is their report. Acknowledgment is also made of consultation and assistance given by the technical subcommittee of the Children's Bureau Advisory Committee on Social Statistics.

The study was supervised by Edward E. Schwartz, Director of the Division of Statistical Research of the Children's Bureau, and the report was prepared by him and Eloise R. Sherman. Evelyn Davis had charge of the statistical editing and tabulation of the data.

In addition to the statistical product resulting from the study, the highly cooperative process through which it was conducted yielded positive values in demonstrating some of the possibilities of constructive relationships between a Federal governmental agency and local agencies, both public and private.

KATHARINE F. LENROOT, *Chief,*
Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

LOCAL SUPERVISORS IN AREAS PARTICIPATING IN STUDY

Ralph E. Pumphrey, Community Chest and Council, Syracuse, N. Y., *Regional Secretary.*

Rita E. Beuchert, Council of Social Agencies, Washington, D. C.
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Sara Kerr (alternate, Mrs. Jane Skinner), Buffalo Foundation, Buffalo, N. Y.
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Anna D. Ward, Council of Social Agencies, Baltimore, Md.
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Mrs. Mary S. Hughes, Community Fund, Sioux City, Iowa.
Charles I. Madison (alternate, Alice Whipple), Community Chest, Des Moines, Iowa.
Helen R. Noyes (alternate, Clifford C. King), Council of Social Agencies, Omaha, Nebr.
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Mrs. Eloise R. Sherman, Council of Social Agencies, Dallas, Tex., *Regional Secretary.*

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Vilona P. Cutler (alternate, Steve Nelson), The Community Fund, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Chester Fischer, Council of Social Agencies, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Reynonia Miller, Community Chest, Birmingham, Ala.
Margaret D. Yates, Council of Social Agencies, Fort Worth, Tex.

Helen C. Dean, Council of Social Agencies, Los Angeles, Calif., *Regional Secretary.*

Frank M. Moncrief, Community Chest, San Francisco, Calif.

Community Health and Welfare Expenditures in Wartime

Setting of Health and Welfare Services, 1940-42

The transition from a peacetime to a wartime economy that took place in the years 1940, 1941, and 1942, set in motion pervasive social forces affecting virtually all the people of the country. As the fortunes of families changed, old needs disappeared and new ones emerged. Many people formerly in financial need became self-supporting; others became needy in ways new to them. Many people for the first time made a claim on the welfare and health services of the community.

Social forces characteristic of the times and important in shaping the needs for health and welfare services included the unprecedented increase in production, employment, and income; the rise in the cost of living; the surge of workers from country places to towns and cities; the phenomenal increase in marriages and in births; and the mobilization of youth, men, and women into the armed forces of the country.

Rise in Employment and Earnings.

The upswing in economic activity that took place from 1940 to 1942 was as dramatic and as sweeping as the decline of a decade before. The boom-like conditions resulting from defense work melted labor reserves frozen in unemployment. According to Census Bureau estimates, unemployment in the Nation stood at about 8 million persons during the last half of 1940, which was less than one-half the number that were jobless during the worst years of the depression. The entry of the Nation into the war and the conversion of industry to all-out war production forced a continued and sharp decline in unemployment through 1941 and 1942; and by the end of 1942 unemployment in the Nation had reached a new low of 1,500,000 persons.

Unemployment among Negroes, as well as among white persons, declined rapidly during this period. The Census Bureau reports that in October 1940, when total unemployment was 7,400,000, 13 percent of the white and 21 percent of the nonwhite workers in the labor force were unemployed; 2 years later, unemployment had dropped to about 3 percent for white and about 5 percent for nonwhite workers.

Women and children were likewise drawn into the labor market in increased numbers. In December 1942, 4,300,000 more women were working than 2 years earlier. Children, too, were attracted to jobs, especially jobs in retail or wholesale mercantile establishments, such as delivery and errand work, waiting on customers, and working as "soda jerkers." Youthful workers, 16 and 17 years of age, found employment in increasing numbers in manufacturing industries, such as aircraft factories, shipyards, and textile mills. The number of employment certificates issued to children from 14 through 17 years of age in 1942 for regular and vacation employment was almost four times as great as in 1940 (appendix table III). The demand for child labor pressed against and sometimes broke through existing child-labor laws and standards.

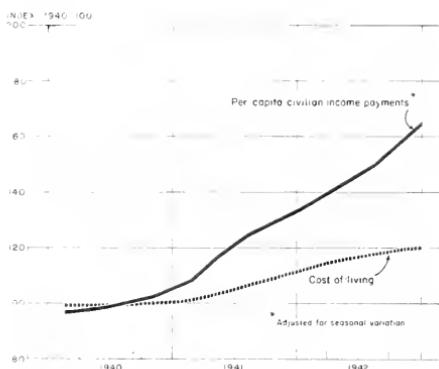
Total employment in the Nation advanced steadily between 1940 and 1942 from 46,000,000 in December 1940 to 52,000,000 in December 1942. In addition the personnel of the armed forces increased by about 6,000,000. In most metropolitan areas having concentrations of manufacturing industries the rate of increase in employment was greater than in the Nation as a whole.

The marked rise in employment in manufacturing industries was exceeded by the rise in pay rolls because of upgrading of positions, increases in wage scales, and extension of the workweek. In the manufacturing industries of the Nation the index of pay rolls reached new heights during 1942; in December 1942 indexes based on 1939 wages and employment stood at 288 for weekly wages and 165 for employment. With the increase in employment and wages and the shift in production from goods for civilian use to goods for war use, a rise in the cost of living followed. The imposition of Government price controls retarded the rise in the cost of living. The cost of goods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers in large cities increased about 16 percent between 1940 and 1942.

Civilian incomes advanced more rapidly *on the average* from 1940 to 1942 than did the cost of living, as is shown in figure 1. Payments to wage earners and salaried workers increased

from 63 percent of all income payments to individuals in 1940 to 69 percent in 1942. The average annual compensation of employees, including wage earners and salaried workers in private nonagricultural industry, increased 31 percent between 1940 and 1942 (from \$1,327 to \$1,733). The increase in average earnings, combined with the rise in employment, meant that in spite of increased cost of living and increased taxation, many people were better able in 1942 than in 1940 to purchase the services as well as the commodities that they needed.

FIGURE 1.—INCOME PAYMENTS AND COST OF LIVING, 1940-42¹



¹ Based on chart from Survey of Current Business (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce), October 1943, by permission.

Not all families were better off in 1942 than in 1940. Millions of people whose livelihood depended upon fixed incomes, such as insurance benefits, pensions, dependency allotments, assistance grants, and rigid low wages, found their purchasing power seriously impaired and their standard of living lowered by the increased cost of living. Even with the increase in average income, two-fifths of all families and single consumers had incomes of less than \$1,500 in 1942; and the increase in the cost of living was of special import to this large sector of the population.

Population Changes in Urban Areas.

During the period 1940 to 1942, most urban areas experienced large-scale population shifts. The civilian population in the metropolitan areas of the country increased more than 1½ million. This increase, in spite of large with-

drawals of men and women into the armed forces, occurred principally because of the migration of workers from rural areas to the cities, drawn by the manpower demands of war production plants and supporting service industries. Adding to the population increase in urban areas was the rise in the birth rate which took place with the boom-like increase in employment and income and the concomitant rise in marriages. The birth rate rose from 17.9 per 1,000 population in 1940 to 21 in 1942. This 17-percent increase was the greatest reported for any period of equal length since the establishment of the birth registration area in 1915. In 1942 about 2,800,000 babies were born in the United States, almost 500,000 more than in 1940.

Changes in Community Organization for Health and Welfare Services.

As the country united for war, community concern about manpower and morale forced into the public consciousness basic needs long neglected in many communities. As the community moved to meet social needs it became apparent that many of the war-related factors, such as increased employment, that gave rise to these needs both aided and plagued efforts to administer needed services. The increasing availability of agency funds, particularly of private funds, was offset by problems of staff shortage, transportation, and rising prices, which were common to new programs as well as to programs established before the war.

Some new organizations were established to develop war-emergency programs. To a large extent, however, existing organizations and facilities were utilized. Many agencies whose programs were immediately affected by the war reoriented their programs to the new needs. Others were unable to adapt themselves to changed conditions. Moreover, not all changes occurring during the war were the result of war conditions; many developments occurred independently of or in spite of the war. Some welfare and health activities in communities not in the main stream of war preparation seemed to remain relatively unaffected during this period.

The response to the war of National, State-wide, and local agencies under public auspices and under private auspices is reflected in large part in their expenditures for service and operations. The configuration of health and welfare services provided to the people of 30 large urban communities in the first full year of the country's participation in the war is traced in this report.

Measuring Changes in Health and Welfare Services

The Children's Bureau, through the social-statistics project, has received reports since 1930 on the volume of health and welfare services provided in selected urban communities. Beginning with 1936 annual reports also have been obtained in alternate years on expenditures for services provided. When the war came, the social-statistics project was immediately available for measuring the resulting changes in health and welfare programs. These changes are measured in this report by comparing expenditures for 1942 with similar data for 1940. Of the 45 areas that have been able to meet the requirements of the project for reporting the volume of service, 30 have also been able to obtain, in 1940 and in 1942, the financial information required for analysis of expenditures.

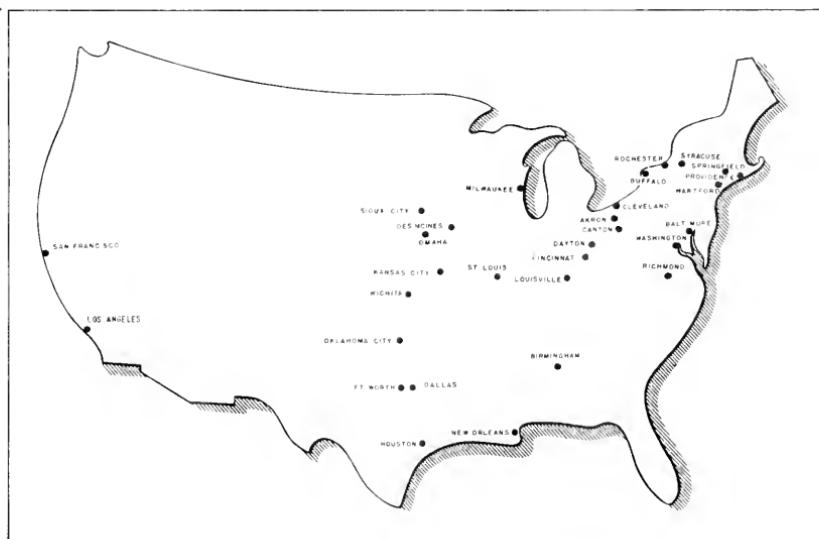
Areas and Services Included.

As is shown in figure 2, the 30 areas included in this report are distributed widely over the country. Though administrative rather than

statistical considerations determined the selection of the areas, the 30 areas included represent a substantial portion of the large urban communities in the Nation. The combined civilian population of the 30 areas in 1942 was estimated at 16,570,000, or about one-fourth of the total population of the metropolitan areas in the country. Conclusions based on the data reported by the 30 areas are believed to have significance, in general, for urban health and welfare programs in the United States.

All the major programs of a health or welfare nature in these communities are covered in this report. Family relief, foster-home care, nonprofit hospital service, community-center activities, public-work programs—these and many others are included. The types of services reported vary widely, ranging from the provision of food and shelter to the intensive study and treatment of personality and behavior problems. Although the services included are community facilities, they should not be thought of as exclusively charitable programs, for they are frequently available to

FIGURE 2.—LOCATION OF THE 30 URBAN AREAS PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY



all economic groups. However, organizations operated for profit are excluded. Strictly educational or penal institutions and social-insurance programs likewise are not considered within the scope of this report.

Expenditures reported relate to those health and welfare services provided to the population of the reporting areas. Many communities make available hospital, child-welfare, and other services to nonresidents. Expenditures for services to nonresidents are excluded from this report, except those services to persons for whom the communities customarily have assumed responsibility; for example, services to transients and travelers, nonresident unmarried mothers, and, in 1942, persons in the armed forces.

Expenditures as a Measuring Rod.

Expenditure data offer the best single yardstick that can be applied to the variety of health and welfare programs in most American communities. Other measurements, such as the number of hospital patient-days or the number of families given assistance by a relief agency, might be applied to a specific program or group of programs, but the nature of the services provided by the various agencies in a community differ so widely that it is not mean-

ingful to count them together. The dollar is a common denominator of all programs.

Variation in the purchasing power of the dollar, which was especially significant between 1940 and 1942, affected the extent to which changes in expenditures reflect changes in the provision of health and welfare services. Data on the volume of service provided, although not yet available for publication, have been used to determine whether increased expenditures indicate increased costs of service or increased volume of service.

Use of Descriptive Reports From the Areas.

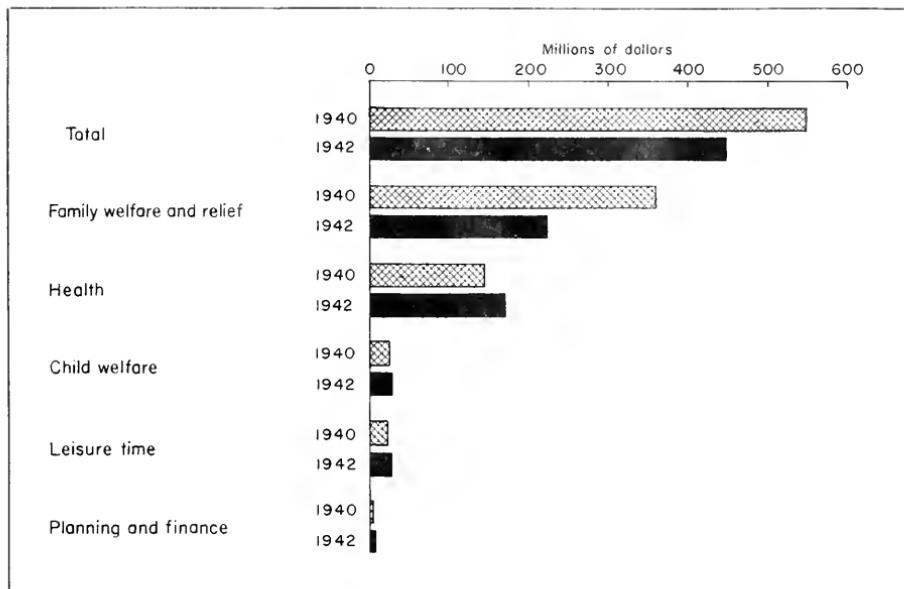
Comments on National, State, and local developments relating to changes in expenditures, which were supplied by the areas along with statistical reports on expenditures in 1940 and 1942, were used in generalizing on factors connected with changes. Although direct and quantitative relationships could not be established between changes in expenditures and the factors to which the changes were thought to be related, the comments from a number of areas taken together represent informed opinion as to the ways in which the war and other social forces have influenced expenditures for health and welfare services.

Changes in the First War Year—In Brief

Expenditures for all health and welfare services in 30 large urban areas were somewhat under half a billion dollars in 1942—down one-fifth from 1940. This decrease in expenditures was largely the result of a reduction of nearly two-fifths in relief and family-welfare expenditures, which, in 1940, were greater than expenditures for all other health and welfare services combined (fig. 3).

seven areas that spent more in 1942—Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth, and Oklahoma City—were the only areas that reported an increase in expenditures for family welfare and relief. The recent establishment and the rapid growth of the old-age-assistance and aid-to-dependent-children programs in Texas and Oklahoma go far in explaining the variation of the four southwestern communities from the general

FIGURE 3.—TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942—MAJOR FIELDS OF SERVICE



Expenditures other than those for relief and family welfare increased as follows:

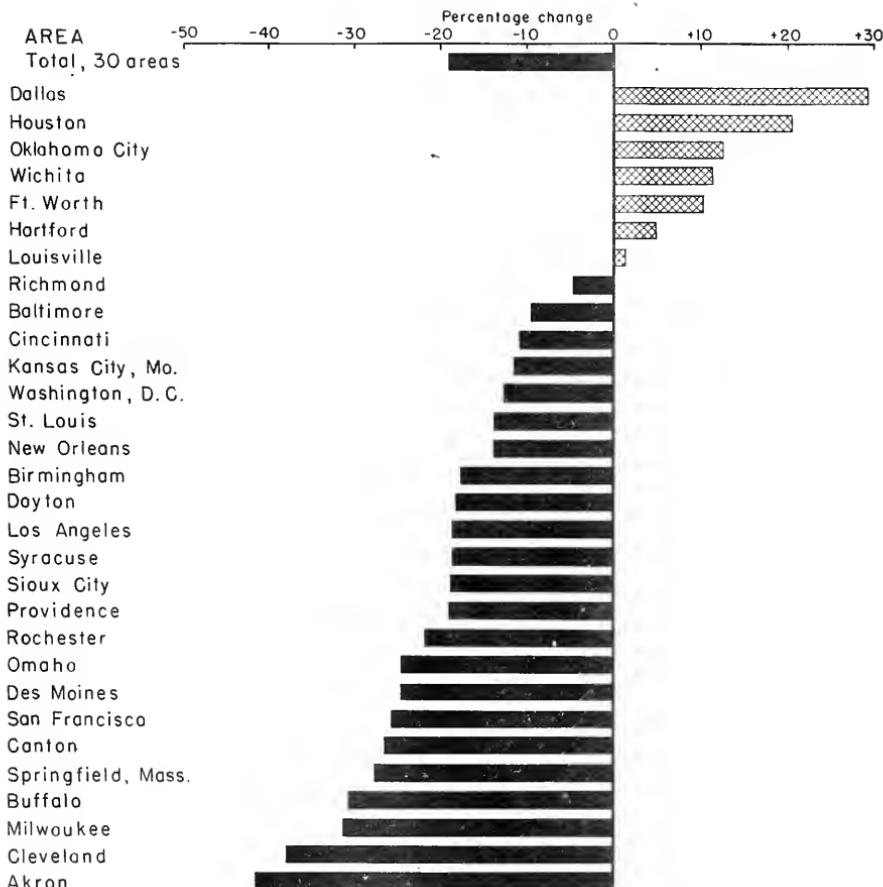
Health services	20 percent
Group-work and leisure-time activities	18 percent
Child-welfare services	9 percent
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	8 percent

Twenty-three of the thirty areas spent less in 1942 than in 1940 for health and welfare services, as is shown in figure 4. Four of the

pattern of change. The range from an increase of 29 percent in Dallas to a decrease of 41 percent in Akron points up the differences in local changes and in the effects of the war on the various areas.

The rise in the cost of providing service, affecting the expenditures of all the areas for all types of health and welfare programs, was a most pervasive factor in the war changes; even the sharp decline in relief expenditures was somewhat retarded by increases in family budgets because of the rise in the cost of living.

FIGURE 4.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942



Institutions with large fixed costs spent more money in 1942, although the amount of service provided by some remained stable or even declined from the 1940 level.

Improved economic conditions and the induction of men and women into the armed forces were powerful influences in reshaping health and welfare programs. Expenditures for those programs which are designed to meet economic distress and which are provided chiefly by public agencies declined, while ex-

penditures increased for those programs whose purpose was to provide service for men in the armed forces and their families.

Changes in Financing.

Public-agency expenditures, which were more than three times as great as private-agency expenditures in 1940, were little more than twice those of private agencies in 1942. The decrease in the expenditures of public agencies

and the increase in those of private agencies are shown by the following data:

Auspices	1940		1942	
	Expenditures (in thousands)	Percent	Expenditures (in thousands)	Percent
All agencies.....	\$550,665	100.0	\$446,313	100.0
Public.....	430,257	78.1	298,729	66.9
Private.....	120,408	21.9	147,584	33.1

The proportion of public funds in the total amounts spent for every major health and welfare service was less in 1942 than in 1940. Federal funds dropped from 36 to 24 percent of total expenditures, as is shown in figure 5. The proportion of local public and State funds in total expenditures changed little, but the amounts spent from these sources as well as those from Federal funds dropped markedly.

Income from persons receiving service constituted almost twice as great a proportion of the total expenditures in 1942 as in 1940, and was the chief factor in the increased importance of private funds. All other types of private funds combined—including contributions through community chests and other channels and income from investments and earnings—also increased in relation to total health and welfare expenditures.

Changes in Programs.

Behind the over-all changes in most of the major fields of service were offsetting shifts in individual programs. For example, although total family-welfare expenditures decreased, more money was spent for some types of family welfare, notably the home-service program of the American Red Cross, sheltered workshops, and service for the handicapped. The important changes in individual programs are listed here and described in more detail in subsequent sections of the report.

Child welfare.—The programs absorbing most child-welfare funds—foster-home care, protective services, and care of dependent children in institutions—were less affected by the war and showed less change in expenditures than did:

Day-nursery care for children of working mothers, for which expenditures increased more than one-fifth; or

Services for delinquent children, for which expenditures increased markedly in response to growing interest in behavior problems. Expenditures for institutional care for delinquent children rose 14 percent and those for probation and other services for delinquent children increased 10 percent.

Family welfare and relief.—Programs whose expenditures changed as employment and family incomes increased were:

General relief, for which expenditures declined 57 percent; and

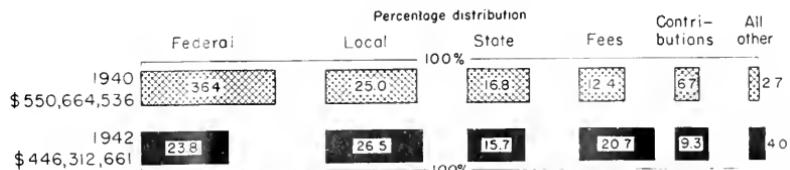
WPA, for which expenditures in 1942 were less than one-third of those in 1940; and

Sheltered employment and vocational-training programs for the handicapped, for which expenditures increased 51 percent, as sheltered workshops accepted contracts for processing military supplies, expanded their facilities, and so increased their budgets.

Special types of public assistance.—Aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and especially, aid to the aged—were less affected by improved economic conditions than were some other family-welfare and relief services, and expenditures for these social-security programs were at a higher level in the first year of the war than in 1940.

Among the family-welfare and relief programs showing the sharpest increases in ex-

FIGURE 5.—SOURCES OF FUNDS USED TO FINANCE TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942



penditures were those designed to meet the needs of servicemen and their families and those that could be adapted to war services, such as:

The home-service program of the American Red Cross, whose 1942 expenditures were more than three times as great as in 1940, and, in some areas, rose to five and even to eight times the 1940 level; and

The new USO programs and the extension of *Travelers Aid* services, which resulted in a 15-percent increase in expenditures for travel services.

Health services.—All the 30 areas showed increases in total expenditures for all health services combined. *Health was the only major field of service in which increases occurred in every area.*

The demand for *hospital care* increased with the ability of people to pay for service, with the rising birth rate, and with the increase in population in the urban areas. These factors, combined with higher maintenance, material, and staff costs, were largely responsible for a 23-percent increase in expenditures for hospital care. This increase is particularly significant because hospital expenditures constituted more than four-fifths of the total expenditures for health services.

Health services other than hospital care, including such programs as public-health nursing and school hygiene, showed in-

creased expenditures because of rising operating costs, in spite of decreased ability in many instances to supply services because of shortages of doctors and nurses.

Group-work and leisure-time activities.—The need for providing recreation and leisure-time facilities to soldiers away from home was the primary force behind the expansion of leisure-time activities and expenditures in the first year of the war. While expenditures for all types of leisure-time programs increased, the 28-percent rise for group work, including the USO, was most important.

Planning, financing, and coordinating services.—The only type of central service for which less money was spent in 1942 than in 1940 was the *social-service exchange*, whose work is closely related to the volume of health and welfare services provided to individuals. A 15-percent decrease in expenditures of social-service exchanges was reported.

Civilian-defense councils, organized to provide civilian protective services and to coordinate emergency health and welfare services, entered the community-planning field in 1942. The amounts expended in that year by civilian-defense councils were relatively small only because councils of social agencies and other established community organizations made their facilities available for the planning of wartime health and welfare services.

Child Welfare

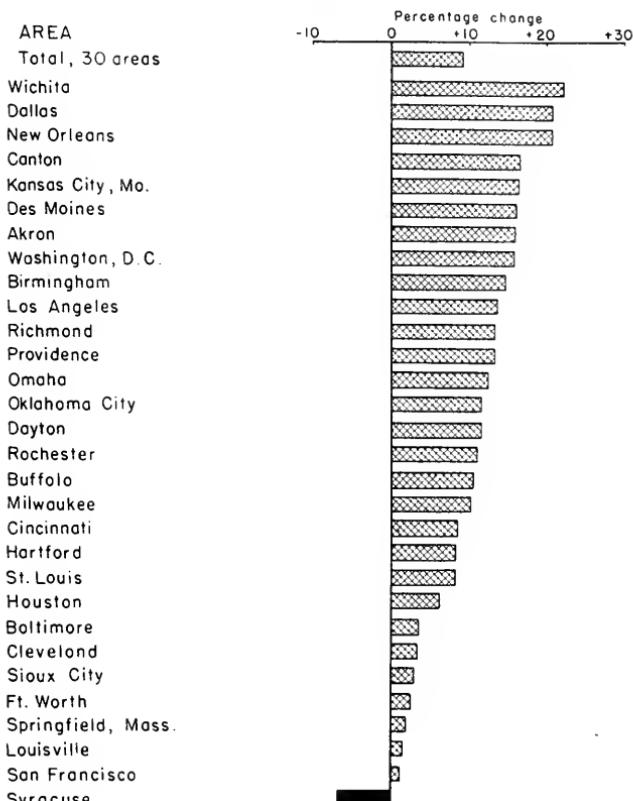
Community welfare services to children in peacetime and in wartime make available to children the resources of the community that aid in their protection, growth, and full development. The provision of financial assistance to parents of children through general relief and aid to dependent children, of child-health services in clinics, hospitals, and schools, and of recreational and leisure-time facilities are reviewed elsewhere in this report. Child-welfare services discussed in this section are protective services to children in their own homes and in foster homes, institutional care, day care, serv-

ices for delinquent children, and maternity-home care.

Changes in Expenditures for Child Welfare

For child welfare almost \$26,000,000 was spent in 1942 in 30 urban areas. Increases in child-welfare expenditures were reported by 29 areas, and decreases by only 1 (fig. 6). The individual changes in expenditures of the 30 areas clustered closely around the over-all increase of 9 percent; almost half reported increased expenditures of 5 to 15 percent.

FIGURE 6.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR CHILD WELFARE—30 URBAN AREAS



Effects of the War on Child-Welfare Expenditures.

The effects of the war on child-welfare services were chiefly on the side of difficulties in administering the services rather than on changes in the kinds or volume of service supplied. The general rise in the cost of living was accompanied by an increase in expenditures for all types of child-welfare services (table 4). Upward adjustments in salaries of child-welfare workers were made in line with increased living costs and also as a result of the competition for trained workers from the expanded and newly created war-service programs, and to some extent from private industry. Expendi-

tures for institutional care of dependent and neglected children, which in both 1940 and 1942 constituted almost one-third of the total child-welfare expenditures, increased 8 percent, and 21 of the 30 areas shared in this increase. This increase in expenditures did not result from an increase in service. A substantial portion of the cost of institutional programs is for fixed overhead, which does not vary directly with the number of children under care. Increases in expenditures were reported not only for institutional care of children but also for some of the other child-welfare programs in spite of decreases in the number of children given care.

Table 1.—Expenditures for child-welfare services, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹
[In thousands]

Field of service	Total		Public auspices		Private auspices				
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas.....	\$23,842	\$25,987	+9.0	\$11,529	\$12,844	+11.4	\$12,312	\$13,143	+6.7
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	8,311	8,743	+5.2	4,002	4,466	+11.6	4,310	4,277	-0.8
Institutions for dependent children.....	7,406	8,023	+8.3	1,549	1,724	+11.3	5,857	6,299	+7.5
Day nurseries.....	774	940	+21.5	123	85	-30.1	650	756	+16.1
Maternity homes.....	762	857	+12.5	3	3	+10.0	756	854	+13.3
Services to children with behavior problems.....	2,856	3,201	+14.3	2,932	3,230	+10.2	23	31	+31.0
Institutions for delinquent children.....	3,629	4,148	+14.3	2,921	3,332	+14.1	708	815	+15.1
Other child-welfare services.....	5	15	+218.2	2	2	—	5	13	+178.6

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

Maternity-home service likewise was subject to the pressure of rising costs felt by other types of institutions, and an increase of 13 percent in expenditures was reported for this program.

Protective and foster-home care accounted for more than one-third of the total child-welfare expenditures. Combined expenditures of the 30 areas for this service rose 5 percent. The full force of rising costs was modified in some of the areas by restrictions in ability to provide service, especially by difficulties in finding foster homes. Reports from many of the areas indicated that as a result of large-scale in-migration and the accompanying housing shortage, child-welfare agencies had great difficulty in obtaining foster homes. The disruption of "normal" families of the kind required for acceptable placement of children, because housewives were entering gainful employment and husbands were entering the armed forces, also reduced the number of potential foster-family homes.

Not all the increases in expenditures for child welfare were the result of the increased cost of providing service. Heightened community interest in the perennial problem of juvenile delinquency¹ and pressing need for day care for children of working mothers were responsible for increases in expenditures for these services. Institutional care and other services for delinquent children accounted for more than one-fourth of the total child-welfare expenditures. Expenditures for institutional care of delinquent children for the 30 areas increased 14 percent, and increases were reported in 25

areas. Expenditures for services to delinquent children exclusive of institutional care rose 10 percent.

Day care of children of working mothers showed a proportionately larger increase in expenditures than any other major type of child-welfare service. The general tightening of the labor market in 1941 and 1942 was quickly felt in the demand for day care. The large-scale entrance of women into employment created unprecedented demands for the care of children while their mothers were at work. Thousands of women working in service and other low-salaried occupations, who had heavy financial responsibilities, were not able to provide care for their children through domestic help, nor to place them in commercial nursery schools, nor to make other plans for them. Various methods were used in the 30 communities to attempt to meet the need for community facilities in this field. For example, the hours that day nurseries and nursery schools were open were extended to accommodate more children or to care for children of mothers who were working at night. Facilities were expanded to house more children, and new day nurseries were established. Expenditures for day-nursery care more than doubled in 4 critical defense areas, and increased significantly in 21 of the 28 areas reporting this type of service.

The over-all increase in expenditures for day care of children of working mothers is represented only partly in the figures included in this report. These data show an increase of 22 percent, but cover only nurseries established primarily to provide day care. Not included are expenditures for counseling service and foster-day-care programs provided by general family-welfare and child-welfare agencies, nor WPA expenditures for nursery schools. Many

¹ Changes from 1940 to 1942 in the volume of juvenile-delinquency cases disposed of by the courts included in the Children's Bureau juvenile-court series are reported in *Juvenile-Court Statistics, 1940-42*, Social Statistics Supplement to *The Child*, December 1943.

nursery schools changed their emphasis from education to day care and became an important part of the day-care program of many communities. For example, in 16 areas for which 1942 data for WPA nursery schools are available, but not included in this study, expenditures in 1942 amounted to more than \$400,000, as compared with \$273,700 spent in these areas for day nurseries under public and private auspices.² Although the increase in expenditures for day nurseries seems substantial, nevertheless at the end of 1942 many communities still faced a growing unmet need for community facilities to care for the children of working mothers.

Auspices of Agencies Providing Child-Welfare Services.

Child-welfare as well as other health and welfare expenditures are classified in this report according to auspices on the basis of whether the authority under which the agencies operated was publicly or privately controlled. The main sources of income are frequently the same as the auspices—for example, tax funds are usually spent by a public agency. However, in this report, auspices are classified not by the source of funds but by the nature of the governing body responsible for policies and administration of the agency's program. Agencies under public auspices are those that represent local, State, or Federal government, and agencies under private auspices represent nonprofit associations and other voluntary groups. Public and private agencies spent about the same proportions of total expenditures in 1942 as in 1940. While expenditures for child welfare under both public and private auspices increased, the percentage increase in expenditures of all public agencies was 11 percent as compared with 7 percent for all private agencies (table 1). If WPA funds for nursery schools are included, the growth in importance of public child care appears even more striking. Important in the increase in total expenditures for child welfare under public auspices were the rises in the amounts spent for institutional care of delinquent children (14 percent); other services for delinquent children (10 percent); and protective and foster-home care of dependent children (12 percent).

The treatment of delinquency is primarily a function of public agencies, such as probation

and public-welfare departments; consequently amounts expended by private agencies were relatively small in both 1940 and 1942. However, private agencies reported an increase of 31 percent in expenditures for service to delinquent children. Another notable increase in expenditures of private agencies (31 percent) was that for day nurseries. The only decrease in private-agency expenditures was for protective and foster-home care, in contrast to the increase in expenditures of public agencies in this field.

Changes in Financing Child-Welfare Services.

In the child-welfare field, private agencies expend important sums of public money transferred to them for care of children who are public charges. In 1942 only 49 percent of the total child-welfare expenditures were spent by public agencies, although 56 percent of the total expenditures were from public funds. The use of public funds by private agencies was particularly prevalent in financing institutional and foster-home care of dependent children.

The largest single source of child-welfare money in both 1940 and 1942 was local tax funds. However, a shift in emphasis in public financing of child welfare from the use of local to State funds is noticeable from the data presented in table 2. This shift was particularly pronounced in financing institutional care for delinquent children.

More public than private funds were used in both 1940 and 1942. Private funds assumed slightly greater importance in financing child-welfare expenditures in 1942 than they had in 1940, primarily because of the increase in amounts paid as fees by beneficiaries of the services.

Increased reliance on fees was characteristic of the financing of day care and of maternity-home care. Fees were, in fact, the only source of funds which increased from 1940 to 1942, in relation to total expenditures, in all the child-welfare fields.

The pattern of change in sources of funds used for all child-welfare services followed closely changes in financing the protective and foster-care programs, for which one-third of all child-welfare expenditures were made. The increased use of fees and State funds, the decrease in the use of local funds, and the relatively fixed proportion of community-chest funds are all seen in expenditures for protective and foster-home care.

² With the liquidation of the WPA at the end of 1942, the WPA nursery program was transferred to the Public Works Administration, to be financed from Lanham Act funds.

Table 2.—Percentage distribution of child-welfare expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total child-welfare service		Protective and foster-home care of dependent children		Institutions for dependent children		Day nurseries		Maternity homes		Services to children with behavior problems		Institutions for delinquent children		Other child-welfare services		
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	
Total expenditures (in thousands).....	\$23,842	\$25,987	\$8,311	\$8,743	\$7,406	\$8,023	\$774	\$940	\$762	\$857	\$2,956	\$3,261	\$3,629	\$4,148	\$5	\$15	
Percentage distribution: ¹																	
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Public funds:																	
Local.....	46.8	44.2	49.7	46.2	28.9	28.4	14.4	8.7	7.4	5.9	96.2	95.4	51.6	46.2			
State.....	10.8	11.6	9.8	10.1	6.0	5.4	.2	.3	.5	.8	2.9	3.1	33.7	38.1		17.8	
Federal.....	.1	.2	.1	.2	(?)	(?)			(?)		.1	(?)	.6	.5		1.8	
Private funds:																	
Community Chest.....	20.5	19.6	27.2	26.8	23.3	21.6	48.5	46.0	43.0	41.8	.1	.1	5.1	4.9	89.8	77.0	
Other contributions.....	8.4	8.4	4.5	3.7	16.7	17.5	14.0	16.4	23.2	23.8	.7	.8	2.2	2.1			
Income from investments.....	5.5	5.2	1.6	1.8	13.4	12.8	8.0	7.9	11.7	8.0		(?)	.3	.6	10.2	3.4	
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	5.8	8.0	6.2	9.7	8.8	10.6	12.6	19.4	12.4	17.2	(?)	.6	.9	1.1			
All other.....	2.1	2.8	.7	1.5	2.9	3.7	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.5	(?)		5.6	6.5			

¹ Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.² Less than 0.05 percent.

A relatively small change from 1940 to 1942 in the percentage distribution of a given source of funds, as shown in table 2, may represent an appreciable change in the amount of money spent. For example, the increase in fees as a source of funds from 6 to 8 percent of total expenditures represents an actual increase of

\$694,109, or 50 percent more than 1940 expenditures from this source. Likewise, the increase in the proportion of State funds in the total—from 11 to 12 percent—meant an increase from 1940 to 1942 of \$442,966, or 17 percent in expenditures of State money.

Family Welfare and Relief

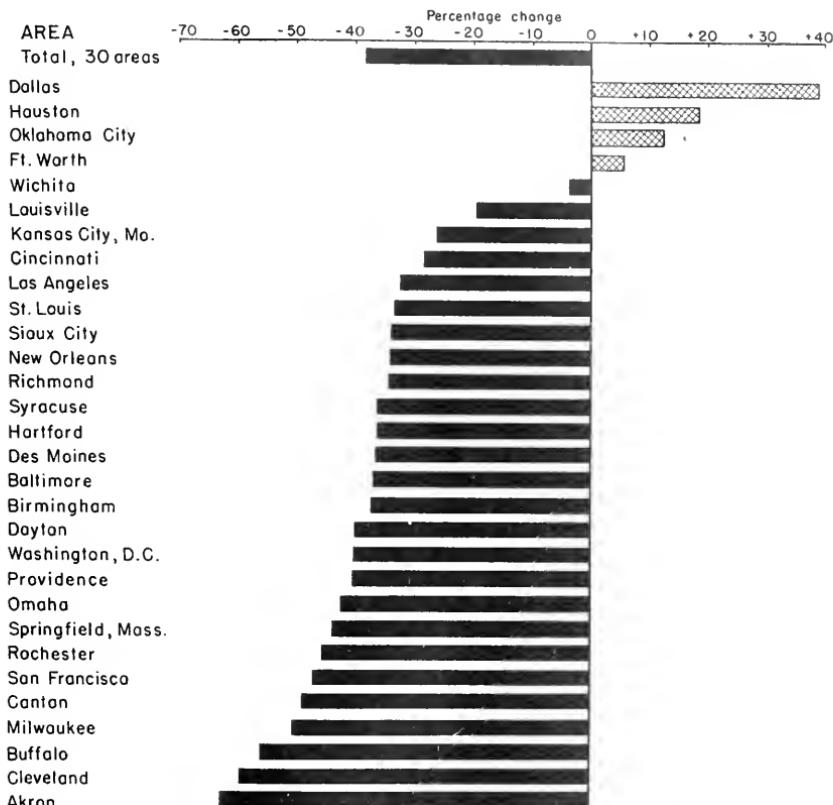
Expenditures for family welfare and relief discussed in this section include not only money used for assistance to persons in need because of unemployment and other economic difficulties but also funds used for providing services to families and individuals. Travelers frequently become stranded and need assistance in returning to their homes, or need information on community facilities to assist them in becoming established in a community new to them; handicapped persons—the blind, deaf, and crippled—require vocational training to enable them to work in the open labor market; many aged persons, especially the very infirm, cannot be cared for in their own or relatives'

homes and must be taken care of in institutions; free legal advice is required by some persons who cannot afford the services of an attorney.

Changes in Expenditures for Family Welfare and Relief.

The pattern of change in family-welfare and relief expenditures in the 30 urban areas was a fairly consistent and sizeable decrease. Decreases were reported by 26 of the 30 areas, and in all but 1, the drop was 20 percent or more (fig. 7). Expenditures for the 30 areas combined dropped from \$360,000,000 in 1940 to \$221,000,000 in 1942, a decrease of 39 percent.

**FIGURE 7.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY WELFARE AND RELIEF—
30 URBAN AREAS**



Effects of the War on Public Financial Assistance.

The return of thousands of people to work and the general increase in income resulted in large reductions in expenditures for family welfare and relief, while all other types of health and welfare expenditures increased in the first year of the war.

Aggregate expenditures in the 30 areas for State and local public general-relief programs fell two-thirds from the 1940 level. Relief programs were drastically curtailed as recipients found jobs or were expected to find jobs. Relief recipients included in industrially disadvan-

taged groups, such as unskilled workers, Negroes, and elderly persons, who are usually overrepresented on relief rolls in relation to their numbers in the population, found employment and were no longer eligible for relief. The proportion of persons remaining on the rolls because of illness and physical handicaps increased. As the need for workers became urgent, industrial standards of employment were lowered, and relief agencies sometimes found that persons classified as "unemployable" had become employed.

The precipitous drop in the general-relief program and the virtual liquidation of all the Federal emergency relief and work programs,

which were established during the depression years of 1932-35, characterized the change from 1940 to 1942 in health and welfare expenditures. In 1942 Congress terminated the Civilian Conservation Corps, the President issued an executive order at the request of the agency liquidating the WPA, the Farm Security Administration tapered off its subsistence program, and the Department of Agriculture announced the suspension of the food-stamp plan.³

Federal-aid programs other than the special types of public assistance showed lower expenditures in 1942 than in 1940. Expenditures of WPA programs in the 30 areas, which in 1940 constituted 44 percent of the total family-welfare expenditures (and 29 percent of the expenditures for all health and welfare services) dropped 64 percent. Expenditures of the CCC program in the entire Nation in 1942 were only one-sixth of the \$216,000,000 spent in 1940. Nation-wide expenditures for the NYA out-of-school and student-aid programs in 1942 were more than \$43,000,000—less than half the amount spent in 1940. The NYA out-of-school program, which in 1940 was a program for the financial assistance of youth, was converted in 1942 to a program for training youth for war industry. The amounts spent for the CCC and the NYA programs in the 30 areas are not shown in this study because these data were not available for 1940 and 1942 by area.

The distribution of surplus foods, which sustained the relief program in many areas, also was affected by the general improvement in economic conditions. The money value of food distributed directly and through food stamps in 1942 was about half that in 1940, not only because needs for relief were less in 1942 but also because of changes in the general food situation resulting from increased consumer demands, as well as from the increased needs for men in the armed forces and for lend-lease shipments. In the 30 areas the estimated value of foods distributed in 1942 amounted to about \$14 million (appendix table II).

Expenditures for the special-assistance programs provided under the Social Security Act increased from 1940 to 1942 for reasons less directly related to the war than those affecting other financial-assistance programs. The coverage of special-assistance programs was extended, and eligibility requirements were liberalized in some States. Increases in expenditures for aid to the aged were reported in 28 of the 30 areas,

and for aid to the blind in 20 of the 26 areas in which the program was in operation in 1940. An over-all increase of 7 percent in expenditures for aid to the blind was influenced largely by the establishment of a new program in Texas in 1941. The increases in expenditures for aid to the aged were in some areas the result of increases in grants to individuals in recognition of the rise in the cost of living. Expenditures for aid to dependent children increased only slightly (3 percent) because women and older children formerly dependent were able in 1942 to find employment, and relatives were better able to help. Fifteen areas reported increased expenditures, thirteen reported decreases, and two had new programs in 1942.

Effects of the War on Services to Adults and Families.

Despite improved economic and employment conditions and diminishing needs for relief, the participation of the Nation in the war increased demands for service from some family-welfare agencies, with the result that the agencies placed even more emphasis on service activities, as opposed to relief programs, than they had in 1940. The change in expenditures for general family-welfare service under private auspices between 1940 and 1942 was an increase of 7 percent. Increased expenditures were reported in 19 of the 30 areas.

The outstanding increase in expenditures in this field of service was for the American Red Cross. The home-service program of the Red Cross assisted the families of servicemen with communications and with inquiries in regard to the welfare of men in the armed forces, and assisted military and naval authorities in making investigations on questions of discharge, furlough, and clemency. Expenditures of the home-service program of the Red Cross more than trebled in all the areas combined, and increased in all but 1 of the 29 areas reporting this service. The 1942 Red Cross expenditure in 26 of the 28 areas was from two to eight times as great as the 1940 expenditure.

Private family-welfare agencies were also called upon by selective-service boards to assist them in settling questions of dependency and to help rejected selectees to secure medical treatment and other needed services. Although expenditures of the Red Cross and some other family-welfare agencies increased, the expenditures for general relief and family welfare of all private agencies, exclusive of the Red Cross, were 6 percent less in 1942 than in 1940. Decreases in expenditures for this service were

³The direct distribution of commodities was practically stopped by the Department of Agriculture in 1943. Thus the 1943 Congressional order to terminate the NYA liquidated the last of the emergency Federal work and relief programs.

reported by 23 of the 30 areas, and increases by only 7.

The data presented in table 3 do not include expenditures in the 30 areas of two national agencies organized for relief to servicemen—Army Emergency Relief and the Navy Relief Society. Together, these agencies paid out in the Nation more than 2 1/4 million dollars in 1942 for loans and assistance to servicemen and their families.

Assistance was provided under the Social Security Board civilian war-assistance program to enemy aliens and other persons removed from West Coast areas that were designated as prohibited by the Department of Justice or that were restricted by Army orders. State public-assistance agencies, acting as agents of the Board, provided assistance and services to enemy aliens and other persons in need because of restrictive action of the Federal Government. Total assistance payments under these two programs during 1942 amounted to about \$100,000, but data are not available by urban area. Temporary assistance for persons evacuated voluntarily from Alaska, Hawaii and other Pacific islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for Americans repatriated from Europe, and for volunteer civilian-defense workers injured in the course of their

official duty was also provided in 1942 by State public-assistance agencies acting as agents of the Board. In three of the reporting areas included in the study—Los Angeles, New Orleans, and San Francisco—assistance payments amounted to about \$6,000 during 1942. Expenditures were made by the War Relocation Authority in 1942 for direct services to the Japanese in Los Angeles and San Francisco, as well as in other west coast communities, but the amounts spent in these two areas were negligible.

The large volume of travel by servicemen in 1942—on leave and on the move from one military post to another—and the movement of their families, as well as the influx of war workers to urban areas, increased the need for various kinds of family-welfare service. Under the sponsorship of the United Service Organizations and their constituent agencies and other local organizations, facilities for overnight care of servicemen were established in many communities. Facilities that formerly had been used for the transient jobless were converted to provide temporary housing for job seekers. Lounges for servicemen were established in bus and railway terminals. Travelers Aid societies and other agencies aiding persons in transit experienced heavy de-

Table 3.—Expenditures for family welfare and relief, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹

[In thousands]

Field of service	Total		Public auspices ²		Private auspices				
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures	Percent change	
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas	\$360,155	\$221,460	-38.5	\$341,881	\$199,659	-41.6	\$18,274	\$21,801	+19.3
Work Projects Administration	158,922	57,165	-64.0	158,922	57,165	-64.0			
Farm Security Administration	71	18	-74.7	71	18	-74.7			
General relief and family welfare	92,516	39,604	-57.2	85,833	32,455	-62.2	6,683	7,150	+7.0
American Red Cross	399	1,271	+218.5				399	1,271	+218.5
All other	92,117	38,334	-58.4	85,833	32,455	-62.2	6,284	5,879	-6.4
Aid to dependent children	16,340	16,849	+3.1	16,340	16,849	+3.1			
Aid to the aged	69,407	81,403	+17.3	69,407	81,403	+17.3			
Aid to the blind	3,681	3,935	+6.9	3,681	3,935	+6.9			
Service and relief to transients and travelers	478	550	+15.1	178	87	-50.9	290	462	+54.4
Special service to travelers		126						126	
All other	478	423	-11.3	178	87	-50.9	299	336	+12.2
Overnight care and shelters for transients	2,085	1,834	-12.0	930	545	-41.4	1,154	1,288	+11.6
Special overnight care		211						211	
All other	2,085	1,622	-22.2	930	545	-41.4	1,154	1,077	-6.7
Legal aid	213	224	+5.3	57	59	+3.9	156	165	+5.7
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	9,155	10,025	+9.5	4,564	4,946	+8.4	4,591	5,079	+10.6
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	4,768	7,185	+50.7	417	687	+64.9	4,351	6,498	+49.3
Other service to the handicapped	152	243	+59.3	17	17	+2.6	136	225	+66.3
Domestic-relations and probation service	1,056	1,104	+4.5	1,021	1,069	+4.7	35	35	-1.6
Other relief and service to adults	1,312	1,321	+0.7	443	423	-4.7	869	899	+3.4

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

mands for travel service—from both civilians and men in uniform.

The separation of expenditures for travel services and overnight care into those for the established service programs and those for the new war-emergency programs was only partly achieved in reports from the areas. Nevertheless, the data obtained indicate that the development of special programs for men in the armed forces was one of the most important factors in the 54-percent increase in expenditures of private agencies for service to travelers. Excluding expenditures of new war agencies, such as the USO, expenditures of private agencies increased only 12 percent. Likewise, expenditures for overnight care of servicemen were largely responsible for an increase in expenditures of private agencies for shelters and overnight care. Excluding the special war programs, the expenditures of private agencies decreased 7 percent.

Not all the increases in expenditures for family-welfare service resulted from the needs of servicemen. The insistent demand for labor in war industries increased the need for training programs for handicapped workers. Government contracts awarded to sheltered workshops for the processing of military supplies enabled numbers of blind and deaf persons who heretofore could not compete in the labor market to be trained and employed, and were an important factor in the 51-percent increase in expenditures of training programs for the handicapped. Furthermore, wartime publicity on the importance of salvage materials provided increased income and employment opportunities for handicapped workers in salvage industries. Increased expenditures were reported for sheltered employment in all the areas, and for personal-adjustment service for the handicapped in all but one of the 13 areas in which such programs were in operation in 1940 and 1942. The universal increase in the employment of handicapped persons in industry and in sheltered workshops, due to the manpower shortage in wartime, provided a demonstration of their employability that has significance for discussion of full employment in the post-war period.

Changes in Financing Family Welfare and Relief.

In contrast to the financing of child-welfare services, in which important amounts of public funds are spent by private agencies, public funds were spent almost entirely by public agencies, and private funds by private agencies, in the family-welfare field.

In 1942, as in 1940, the great preponderance of all family-welfare and relief expenditures came from public treasuries, although the amount and proportion of public funds declined markedly in the 2-year period. As the WPA and other federally administered programs were curtailed, the importance of Federal funds diminished; nevertheless, in 1942 they constituted almost half the total outlay for all family welfare and relief.

Because of the large drop in Federal expenditures in 1942, local and State funds assumed somewhat more importance in the financing of family welfare and relief (table 4). However, the increase in the proportion of local and, especially, of State funds in total family-welfare and relief expenditures was small, and the amounts of money expended from these sources actually declined, as is shown by the following data:

Public funds	Expenditures (in thousands)		Percent change
	1940	1942	
Total.....	\$341,476	\$199,014	-42
Local funds.....	65,891	46,702	-32
State funds.....	72,930	47,425	-35
Federal funds.....	199,745	104,857	-45

With the exception of WPA, the largest of the family-welfare and relief programs in 1940 was the public general-relief program. A decided drop in expenditures of State tax money—from 45 to 27 percent of the total spent for general relief—was caused chiefly by the closing of the California State relief program for employables; more than two-thirds of the \$31,000,000 decrease in the 30 areas was in the two California cities included in the study—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Whereas in 1940, State and local funds were used almost equally in the financing of general-relief programs in the 30 areas, in 1942 local funds were twice as important as State funds.

As the use of public funds for financing relief and family-welfare service declined, private funds became more important. The proportion of private funds from all sources in total family-welfare and relief expenditures increased in 1942.

The increased use of contributions, other than those made through community chests, was an outstanding change in financing general family-welfare programs, reflecting in part the increase in funds raised by the Red Cross. Programs of service to transients and travelers also

Table 4.—Percentage distribution of family-welfare and relief expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total family welfare and relief		General relief and family welfare		Aid to dependent children		Aid to the aged		Aid to the blind	
	1940		1942		1940		1942		1940	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands) ...	\$360,155	\$221,460	\$92,516	\$39,604	\$16,340	\$16,849	\$69,407	\$81,403	\$3,681	\$3,935
Percentage distribution: ¹										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local	19.1	21.1	47.3	54.0	29.5	24.6	18.1	16.5	28.7	26.0
State	20.2	21.4	45.2	27.2	32.7	37.8	34.1	34.7	34.6	34.4
Federal	53.5	47.4	(2)	36.8	36.9	47.7	48.6	36.7		
Private funds:										
Community Chest	1.8	2.7	5.0	10.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Other contributions	1.1	2.2	1.7	5.9	(2)	(2)				
Income from investments	.5	.9	.4	1.0						
Receipts from persons receiving service	.6	1.3	.3	1.2	1.0	.7	.1	.2	(2)	(2)
All other	1.2	3.0	.1	.2						
Service and relief to transients and travelers										
Overnight care and shelters for transients										
Legal aid										
Institutions for aged, dependent adults										
Sheltered employment for the handicapped										
Total expenditures (in thousands) ...	\$478	\$550	\$2,085	\$1,834	\$213	\$224	\$9,155	\$10,025	\$4,768	\$7,185
Percentage distribution: ¹										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local	20.5	9.7	33.9	21.8	34.5	33.8	47.8	47.8	.6	.6
State	16.1	8.7	16.4	12.3	.1	.1	1.5	.7	4.0	4.0
Federal	.3	.3	.2					.2	5.1	4.0
Private funds:										
Community Chest	53.2	57.0	11.1	11.7	59.7	61.6	5.5	5.4	7.3	3.8
Other contributions	3.1	20.9	13.3	16.6	3.3	2.0	15.4	15.7	2.5	1.1
Income from investments	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.3	.1	.1	15.1	14.3	.7	.4
Receipts from persons receiving service	4.5	3.8	11.9	29.7	2.4	2.4	12.6	14.1	1.5	.3
All other	.1	.9	11.5	6.4	(2)	(2)	2.1	1.8	78.3	85.8
Other services to the handicapped										
Domestic relations and probation service										
Other relief and service to adults										
Work Projects Administration										
Farm Security Administration										
1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	
Total expenditures (in thousands) ...	\$152	\$243	\$1,056	\$1,104	\$1,312	\$1,321	\$158,922	\$157,165	\$71	\$18
Percentage distribution: ¹										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local	6.0	3.7	88.5	89.6	31.3	28.4	.1			
State	6.1	4.1	2.3	3.1	(2)	.1				
Federal			2.3	2.2	.1	.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private funds:										
Community Chest	34.5	38.5	2.4	1.7	28.0	26.4				
Other contributions	27.9	27.5	(2)	.1	28.5	35.0				
Income from investments	12.0	12.0		(2)	2.2	1.3				
Receipts from persons receiving service	2.7	2.5	4.5	3.3	3.7	5.4				
All other	10.8	11.7			6.2	2.7				

¹ Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.² Less than 0.05 percent.

relied much more heavily on income from contributions in 1942 than in 1940, because of funds made available to the United Service Organizations for new services to men in the armed forces.

Fees, such as those charged for institutional care, and repayments of relief or loans by clients, although small in relation to total pri-

vate funds, became more important in expenditures for family welfare and relief in 1942. In fact, in the financing of programs of overnight care and shelters for transients and homeless, fees became in 1942 the largest single source of funds, accounting for more than one-fourth of the total. This change clearly points up the change in the nature of overnight-care pro-

grams—from provision of shelter to the transient jobless and the local homeless in 1940 to the provision in 1942 of accommodations for servicemen and workers coming into communities for war jobs, many of whom paid for their use of community facilities.

The rise in funds derived from earnings, which bulk large in the category of "all other" income, is reflected clearly through the expenditures for programs of sheltered employment for the handicapped. Nearly nine-tenths of the total expenditures for sheltered employment programs was derived from "all other" income,

chiefly earnings; and this was the only field in which this source of funds was appreciable.

The financing of some family-welfare and relief programs, such as the special types of assistance—aid to dependent children, aid to the aged, and aid to the blind—changed little from 1940 to 1942. The method of financing these programs was stabilized by the underlying Federal legislation specifying the proportions of the Federal grant to the States. The long-range, nonemergency aspect of these programs also tended to stabilize the relationship of State to local funds.

Health Services

To promote good health as well as to treat illness, the programs of many health agencies are directed to all the people living in a community. Private nonprofit hospitals, although supported largely by fees from patients, are community facilities in that they usually provide some free and part-pay care for persons with limited incomes. Tax-supported hospitals, sometimes called "charity" hospitals, provide a more extensive program of free care, but they may also accept patients who pay for care.

In addition to the community services furnished by hospitals, varied programs for the prevention and treatment of illness are provided in local communities by health agencies. Specialized clinics furnish diagnosis and treatment of some communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis and venereal disease, and treatment of other conditions not usually provided by hospital out-patient departments. Other clinics provide a more generalized medical service. Nursing service and medical care in the homes of patients are offered by public-health departments, nursing agencies, and other organizations. All health agencies are interested in the prevention of illness; some are organized around this function. To illustrate, health units of public-school systems and local public-health departments conduct school hygiene programs, in which school children are encouraged to secure early treatment of illness; mental-hygiene clinics assist children and adults with emotional and psychological problems in order to promote good health and to prevent mental breakdown; well-baby clinics and child-health conferences give immuniza-

tions and provide health supervision to infants and preschool children as preventive measures.

Expenditures for community health services—preventive and curative—are presented in this section of the report.

Changes in Expenditures for Health Services

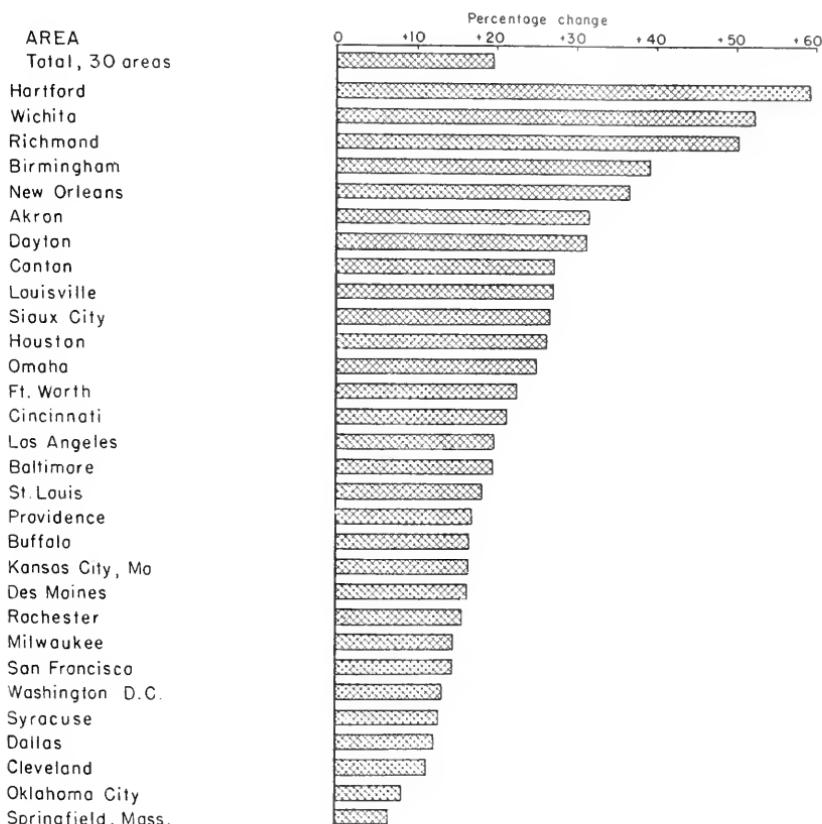
In 1942 expenditures for all health services in the 30 areas combined amounted to almost \$170 million. Only family-welfare and relief expenditures accounted for a larger portion of the total outlay for all health and welfare services.

Expenditures for health services were higher in 1942 than in 1940 in every area (fig. 8). This was the only type of health and welfare service in which every area reported an increase in expenditures. Increases of 20 percent or more were reported by 14 of the 30 areas; and increases of less than 10 percent in only 2 of the areas. The over-all change was an increase of 20 percent, the largest percentage increase reported among the major fields of health and welfare expenditures from 1940 to 1942.

Effects of the War on Expenditures for Health Services

Forces set in motion by the war resulted in important changes in expenditures for health services. Growth in the population of the areas increased the number of persons potentially in need of health services, and the general improvement in economic conditions meant an increase in the ability of persons to pay for services. Moreover rising costs forced an in-

FIGURE 8.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH SERVICES—30 URBAN AREAS



crease in the cost of providing all kinds of health services. These factors more than offset the restrictions in service occasioned by the loss of doctors and nurses to the armed forces.

Hospital Care.

Increased ability of patients to pay for service affected significantly the volume of hospitalization and, hence, the expenditures of hospitals. In 1942 hospital expenditures comprised 84 percent of the total expenditures for health services. Including fees from patients, total hospital expenditures advanced 23 percent between 1940 and 1942. Expenditures ex-

cluding fees increased only 8 percent (table 5). In 1942 many people were able to pay for hospitalization either through direct payment or through hospital-insurance plans. More than 10 million persons in the Nation were participating in some type of hospital pre-payment insurance plan at the end of 1942, compared with about 6 million at the end of 1940. Because of hospital insurance and increased earnings, many people could afford to obtain medical treatment promptly, whereas, in prior years, their hospitalization had to be postponed or was not received at all.

Table 5.—Total expenditures, and expenditures exclusive of fees from patients, for hospitals in 30 urban areas, by type of hospital, 1940 and 1942¹

[In thousands]

Type of hospital	Total expenditures			Expenditures exclusive of fees from patients		
	1940	1942	Percent change	1940	1942	Percent change
				Total	\$115,728	\$142,030	+22.7	$59,357	$63,844	+7.6
General and special	85,379	107,428	+25.8	31,314	32,209	+2.9
Chronic and tuberculous	9,001	11,061	+22.9	8,323	10,212	+22.7
Nervous and mental	21,349	23,541	+10.3	10,720	21,422	+8.6

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sums of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

The increase in population in urban communities and increased ability to pay, rather than increased morbidity, resulted in more applications for care than hospitals had experienced in many years. Some hospitals, which previously had been only partly occupied, were filled to capacity and beyond, so that private rooms had to be converted to semiprivate; wards sometimes were used to accommodate private patients, and new wings were added to existing facilities. The rise in the number of births resulted in increased admissions for maternity care in hospitals, both in tax-supported hospitals and in those supported largely by fees.

Expenditures of general and special hospitals rose 26 percent between 1940 and 1942 in all the areas combined, and increases were reported by every area. In 24 of the areas the increase was 20 percent or more, and in only 2 areas was it less than 15 percent. Increased expenditures for chronic and tuberculosis hospital in-patient service were reported in 29 of the 30 areas, and, in 15, the increase was 20 percent or more. Expenditures of hospitals for the mentally ill also were greater in 1942 than in 1940 in 26 of the 30 areas, and the aggregate change was an increase of 10 percent.

The increase in fees was important in the changes in expenditures for all types of hospitals, but its effect was most pronounced in expenditures of those giving general and special care. In this group there are many private hospitals in which fees from patients are an important source of revenue. Although expenditures of general and special hospitals rose 26 percent, the increase is only 3 percent, if expenditures derived from fees are excluded.

Health Services

Other Than Hospital Care.

The rising costs of medical and nursing supplies, salary adjustments necessary to meet the rise in the cost of living, and increases in the general maintenance costs of health agencies were largely responsible for all the increases reported from 1940 to 1942 in expenditures for health services other than hospital care (table 6). The over-all change in the 30 areas for these health services was an increase of 7 percent.

Expenditures in 1942 for clinic service including health conferences for children and adults provided by out-patient departments of hospitals, public-health departments, or separately organized health agencies accounted for one-third of the total expenditures for health service other than hospital care. Decreases in expenditures for this service were reported in 17 areas, and increases in 13. The over-all change was a decrease of less than 1 percent. Because of increased costs, the decline in expenditures was less than the decrease in the volume of clinic service. However, many areas reported that the amount of service in certain types of clinics, especially those for venereal diseases and tuberculosis, increased. The rejection of large numbers of men by selective-service boards because of venereal diseases and tuberculosis gave new emphasis to the programs of local, State, and Federal agencies working in the field of social hygiene and public health.

Expenditures for public-health-nursing programs increased 8 percent between 1940 and 1942; increased expenditures were reported in 23 of the areas and decreases in only 7. Increased expenditures were reported by 22 of the 29 areas providing services for promoting good health among school children through school hygiene nursing programs. The pressure of rising living costs forced upward the cost of providing nursing services as well as of medical service in the schools. Expenditures for medical service in schools increased 5 percent between 1940 and 1942.

Increased costs were also a factor in the slight increase in expenditures for mental-hygiene clinics. Nine areas out of twenty-three in which such a program was in operation in 1940 reported increases, and decreases were reported in fourteen. The increase in expenditures for mental-hygiene programs was attributed in part by some areas to the increasing acceptance and utilization of these services by the community. Where expenditures declined,

Table 6.—Expenditures for health services other than hospital care, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹

[In thousands]

Field of service	Total		Public auspices		Private auspices			
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change		
	1940	1942		1940	1942			
Total, 30 areas	\$25,965	\$27,731	+6.8	\$17,702	\$19,067	+7.9	\$8,263	
Clinic service	9,295	9,216	-0.8	4,819	5,027	+4.3	4,476	
Mental-hygiene clinics	600	603	+0.4	98	102	+3.3	502	
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices	1,589	959	-39.7	1,544	921	-40.3	46	
Medical-social service	(?)	1,130	(?)	(?)	661	(?)	(?)	
Public-health-nursing service	3,831	4,143	+8.2	1,814	2,365	+17.2	2,017	
School hygiene medical service	1,362	1,433	+5.2	1,325	1,397	+5.5	37	
School hygiene nursing service	1,948	2,062	+5.8	1,940	2,048	+5.6	8	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	82	166	+102.4	45	82	121	+47.9	
Other health services	7,258	8,010	+10.4	6,162	6,770	+9.9	1,096	
							1,241	
							+13.2	

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

² Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940 but were included in the various hospital and clinic-service fields.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

the chief reason given was that shortage of staff had reduced the ability of the agencies to supply mental-hygiene programs.

All health agencies, in fact, had increasing difficulty in supplying services in 1942. Large numbers of doctors who had volunteered their services to free clinics and other health agencies entered the armed forces, and replacements were difficult if not impossible to obtain. Often it became necessary for health agencies to modify their programs. Reports from some areas indicated that the shortage of personnel contributed to closing some clinics or to reducing the hours that they were open. Expenditures by agencies for medical service in the homes of patients and in doctors' offices, which is most costly in terms of physicians' time, dropped between 1940 and 1942 in 24 of the 29 areas in which such service was available, and increased in only 5. The aggregate change was a decrease of 40 percent.

Changes in Financing Health Services.

Payments from recipients of service were a more important source of funds in financing the health programs in the 30 areas than in financing any of the other major fields of service. Fees from patients received by health agencies under public auspices, as well as those under private auspices, have been classified in this report as funds from private sources. Excluding fees from patients, 83 percent of health expenditures in 1942 were from public funds, while only 79 percent were made by agencies under public auspices. This means that, in 1942, private agencies expended significant

sums of public funds for health services, and this was also true in 1940.

Private funds were more important in financing all health services in 1942 than in 1940, chiefly because of the rise in the importance of fees as a source of funds, as indicated by the increase in private funds from 52 to 57 percent of total expenditures when fees are included, as compared to 17 percent for both years when fees are excluded.

The proportion of expenditures from local treasuries, the largest single source of public funds for all health services combined, dropped from 36 percent in 1940 to 31 percent in 1942. State and Federal funds were used in about the same proportion in the 2 years (table 7).

Expenditures of special hospitals (for example, hospitals for children and for maternity, and orthopedic care) and of general hospitals constituted more than 60 percent of total health expenditures, and the change in financing these programs largely determined the pattern of change in the financing of all health services combined. The financing of general and special hospitals in 1942 was characterized by a decreased use of local tax funds and an increased reliance upon fees from patients.

Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients and for nervous and mental patients also relied less upon local tax funds in 1942 than in 1940; and fees were quite unimportant in financing these programs, in contrast to their extensive use in financing general and special hospitals. State funds, however, were the largest source of income in both 1940 and 1942 for hospitals for nervous and mental patients, and the second largest source for hospitals for

Table 7.—Percentage distribution of health expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total health services		General and special hospitals		Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients		Hospitals for nervous and mental patients		Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus		Clinic service			
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942		
Total expenditures (in thousands)....	\$141,693	\$160,761	\$85,379	\$107,428	\$9,001	\$11,061	\$21,349	\$23,541	\$82	\$166	\$9,265	\$9,216		
Percentage distribution: ¹														
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Public funds:														
Local.....	35.7	30.8	25.0	19.9	70.0	66.5	33.8	31.2	21.0	43.4	40.5			
State.....	12.0	11.6	2.7	2.7	13.0	16.6	57.7	58.5		5.4	6.9			
Federal.....	.6	.9	.3	.2	(3)	.5			10.9	3.1	5.4			
Private funds:														
Community Chest.....	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.5	1	(9)	98.3	22.9	14.7	13.9		
Other contributions.....	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	3.3	3.3	(3)	.1	(3)	5.6	5.0			
Income from investments.....	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.1	.6	.7		7.7	6.8			
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	41.6	47.7	63.3	70.0	7.5	7.7	7.6	9.0	38.2	16.0	18.7			
All other.....	.9	.8	.9	6	.5	.8	.2	.5	1.7	7.0	4.1	2.8		
	Mental-hygiene clinics		Medical services—Homes and doctors' offices		Medical-social service ²		Public-health-nursing service		School hygiene medical service		School hygiene nursing service			
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942		
Total expenditures (in thousands)....	\$600	\$603	\$1,589	\$959	(9)	\$1,139	\$3,831	\$4,144	\$1,362	\$1,433	\$1,948	\$2,062	\$7,258	\$8,010
Percentage distribution: ¹														
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(9)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:														
Local.....	23.8	22.7	73.3	82.3	(9)	49.1	46.4	46.7	93.6	94.9	97.1	96.7	74.0	71.4
State.....	5.1	2.0	22.8	11.8	(9)	5.3	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.5
Federal.....	(9)	.4	.5	(9)		6.4	2.8	4.8	.2	.3	.6	.9	2.2	5.0
Private funds:														
Community Chest.....	52.3	55.9	.3	.6	(9)	15.8	31.0	28.8	1.2	.9	.2	.2	4.1	4.2
Other contributions.....	9.2	11.6	1.8	2.6	(9)	6.5	2.2	2.3	.3	.3	(9)	(9)	8.2	8.2
Income from investments.....	8.9	4.5	.7	.2	(9)	10.7	2.1	2.4			(9)	(9)	.6	.8
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	.7	1.3	.4	.9	(9)	2.3	13.0	12.6	1.7	1.4	.1	(9)	7.6	4.6
All other.....	(9)	2.0	.3	1.1	(9)	3.9	.8	.7		(9)	(9)	(9)	1.3	2.3

¹ Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.² Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.³ Less than 0.05 percent.

chronic and tuberculous patients. Expenditures from State funds for both these programs increased from 1940 to 1942, in relation to total expenditures for this type of hospital care.

A drop in proportion of local tax funds and a rise in fees dominated the pattern of change shown in expenditures for clinic service, which is the health service accounting for the largest part of health expenditures other than those for hospital care. Similarly, the financing of mental-hygiene clinics relied less upon local tax

funds and more upon fees in 1942 than in 1940. Community-chest funds, the chief source of support of mental-hygiene clinics, also increased in relation to total expenditures.

Most of the other types of health services shown in table 7 were financed largely by local tax funds, and little change occurred from 1940 to 1942 in the proportions of these and other funds in the total amounts spent for the services.

Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities

Through participation in leisure-time activities, individuals, particularly young people, are given an opportunity for creative expression and the acquisition of skills and attitudes designed to promote full character and personality development. Diversity is emphasized in the leisure-time programs of most cities, and activities available for people in the community vary from participation in the programs of small, closely organized clubs in settlement houses and community centers to mass play activities sponsored by public recreation departments. In addition to group activities, many leisure-time agencies provide counseling service and facilities for individual recreation, such as libraries, swimming pools, golf courses, and game rooms.

In this report expenditures for leisure-time activities have been grouped largely according to the following types of agencies administering the programs: Private group-work agencies, such as YMCA's, YWCA's, community centers, and settlement houses; services of nationally organized programs for youths, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls; activities of public recreation departments; summer camps organized primarily for recreation purposes; and special programs for servicemen and war workers, including those established by the United Service Organizations and its constituent agencies.

Changes in Expenditures for Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities.

An increase in expenditures for leisure-time services between 1940 and 1942 was reported in all but 1 of the 30 areas (fig. 9). In three-fourths of the areas the increase was more than

10 percent, and in 16 areas it was 20 percent or more. In general, the percentage increases for leisure-time expenditures were larger than those for child welfare but not so large as those for health services. The over-all change was an increase of 18 percent.

Effects of the War on Group-Work and Leisure-Time Expenditures.

Before the actual participation of the Nation in the war, leisure-time agencies were made aware of the needs of men in uniform for recreational opportunities. In response to these new needs, the United Service Organizations, comprising six national agencies, was organized early in 1941 to provide, among other services, recreation programs for service men and women, not only at Army camps and Navy bases but also in urban areas near military establishments. With the country's entry into the war, the rapid expansion of the armed forces, and the speeding up of war production, leisure-time agencies were taxed to provide recreational opportunities for thousands of soldiers, sailors, and war workers who flocked to urban communities. The United Service Organizations integrated their services with those of regular leisure-time agencies in many communities; in others the USO established new programs and facilities for men and women in the service.

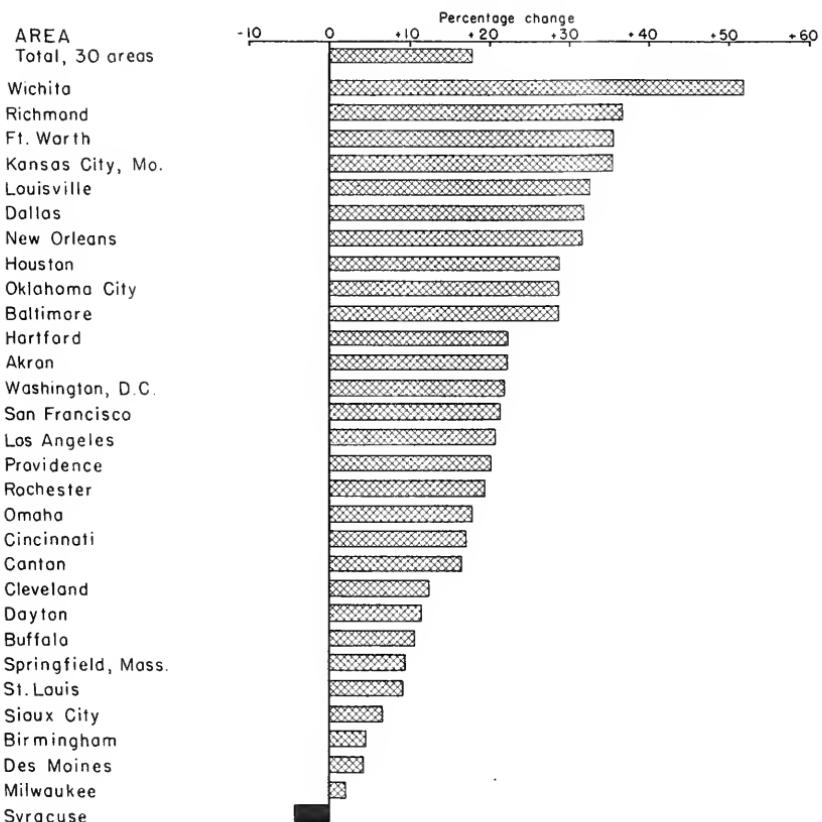
The creation of additional leisure-time activities by the USO and by "old line" agencies and an increase in the cost of providing services were most important factors in the increased expenditures reported for all the types of leisure-time service (table 8). Outstanding was the 28-percent increase in expenditures of

Table 8.—Expenditures for group-work and leisure-time activities, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹
 [In thousands]

Field of service	Total			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas.....	\$21,602	\$25,453	+17.8	\$8,608	\$9,335	+8.4	\$12,994	\$16,118	+24.0
Services of group-work agencies.....	9,515	12,140	+27.6	—	—	—	9,515	12,140	+27.6
Special services.....	1,573	—	—	—	—	—	1,573	—	—
All other.....	9,515	10,567	+11.1	—	—	—	9,515	10,567	+11.1
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	8,484	9,209	+8.5	8,484	9,209	+8.5	—	—	—
Local groups under national programs.....	1,543	1,749	+13.3	—	—	—	1,543	1,749	+13.3
Summer camps.....	2,059	2,356	+14.4	123	126	+2.2	1,936	2,230	+15.1

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

FIGURE 9.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR GROUP-WORK AND LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES—30 URBAN AREAS



private group-work agencies, including USO, which accounted for almost half of the total leisure-time expenditures. About 60-percent of this increase was due to the establishment of the new USO programs. Excluding new programs, the expenditures of previously established programs increased 11 percent, in part because of their expansion to accommodate men in the armed forces.

Expenditures for public recreation, usually provided by municipal recreation and park departments, constituted more than one-third of the total leisure-time expenditures in 1942. Expenditures for public recreation increased 9

percent; increases were reported by 23 areas, and decreases by only 7.

Wartime emphasis on the value of recreation and leisure-time activities in community programs for preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency was reported by some areas as a stimulus in developing leisure-time programs for children and as an important factor in the increase in expenditures for leisure-time services.

The martial spirit of 1942 greatly stimulated the programs of organizations with uniformed membership, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls. The programs of these

agencies were immediately directed to participation in salvage drives, defense-stamp sales, civilian-defense and other war-related activities. As the membership of scouting agencies expanded, expenditures for the service rose 13 percent from 1940 to 1942. Twenty-four areas reported increased expenditures, and only six reported decreased expenditures. Through civilian-defense activities, adult participation in such war-connected programs as home-nursing and first-aid classes was also greatly stimulated.

In the face of these increased demands for war-related leisure-time services, the agencies were handicapped by staff shortages in 1942. Staff members entered the armed forces or left leisure-time agencies for more remunerative jobs, and the agencies were unable to fill the vacancies. The curtailment of WPA funds for recreation workers, though not included in the reported expenditures of leisure-time agencies, caused gaps in recreation programs, except in those areas where additional appropriations from local funds were made to hire new workers.

The availability of volunteer leadership, on which many programs depended, dropped sharply as hundreds of men who formerly were scoutmasters or leaders of clubs and classes went into military service. Many areas attributed the increase of 14 percent from 1940 to 1942 in total expenditures for summer camps partly to the fact that staff for these camps, formerly on a volunteer basis, had to be replaced by paid workers. The increase was 15 percent or more in 12 areas.

Changes in Financing Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities.

Public leisure-time agencies spent large sums of private money drawn primarily from income from fees, which are classified in this report as private funds. However, if funds used for leisure-time activities that were received from beneficiaries of the service are not included, the percentage of total funds from public treasuries corresponds closely with the percentage of total expenditures made by agencies under public auspices. In this field, as in the family-welfare and relief fields, and in contrast to the child-welfare and health fields, public funds are spent almost exclusively by public agencies.

Local taxes, fees, and community-chest money were the largest sources of funds used to finance total group-work and leisure-time expenditures in both 1940 and 1942 (table 9). However, if expenditures of the WPA for recreation workers were included, the use of public funds would assume greater importance.

In 1942 the proportion of "other contributions" in total leisure-time expenditures increased from 10 to 13 percent. This classification includes contributions received through channels other than community chests, and was the only source of funds which showed an increase in importance. The rise from 15 to 23 percent in expenditures derived from "other contributions" is almost entirely attributable to the increased use of such funds to finance private group-work agencies. The determining factor in this increase was contributions to the USO. In some communities

Table 9.—Percentage distribution of group-work and leisure-time expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total group-work and leisure-time activities		Services of group-work agencies		Public recreation other than summer camps		Local groups under national programs		Summer camps	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands)....	\$21,602	\$25,453	\$9,515	\$12,140	\$8,484	\$9,209	\$1,543	\$1,749	\$2,059	\$2,356
Percentage distribution: ¹										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local.....	31.4	29.3	.2	.1	79.3	80.4	(1)	(1)	1.5	1.4
State.....	.3	.1	(1)	(1)	.6	.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Federal.....	(1)	.2	.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Private funds:										
Community Chest.....	24.8	24.3	43.4	39.1	.1	(1)	60.5	63.1	14.6	14.2
Other contributions.....	9.6	13.4	15.0	22.5	.1	.3	21.7	22.0	14.3	11.1
Income from investments.....	2.1	2.0	4.2	3.6	.2	.1	.8	.7	1.4	1.0
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	26.1	25.2	26.8	24.2	18.8	18.3	11.7	12.0	63.8	67.7
All other.....	5.7	5.5	10.4	10.1	.9	.6	5.3	2.2	4.4	3.6

¹ Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

USO funds were raised through separate campaigns, and the money collected was sent to the national USO for allocation in the Nationwide program. In other communities local USO organizations, unaffiliated with the financing of the national organization, raised funds for local use through separate campaigns. The allocations to the communities from the national USO and the funds raised locally in independent campaigns are classified in this report as "other contributions."

The proportion of total money spent by private group-work agencies drawn from income from fees dropped in the 2-year period,

inasmuch as "old line" agencies and the USO usually made no charge for service to men in the armed forces. On the other hand, the proportion of fees to total expenditures of summer camps rose from 64 to 68 percent, as more people could afford to pay for their children's vacations and as summer camps increased their charges in line with the continuing rise in the cost of living.

Public recreation programs, financed largely from local taxes, and scouting programs, supported chiefly by community-chest funds, showed little change from 1940 to 1942 in their methods of financing.

Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services

The variety of social services required to meet the varying needs and complex problems of people in an urban environment demands central planning, financing, and coordinating activities to provide the most efficient community organization. Central planning and coordination of health and welfare services traditionally have been provided chiefly by councils of social agencies, and central financing of private agencies by such organizations as community chests and sectarian financial federations.

Changes in Expenditures for Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

In 1942 expenditures for all central services in the 30 areas amounted to \$3,652,000, which represents less than 1 percent of the total outlay for health and welfare services in the 30 communities. Increases in expenditures for central services in the first year of the war were reported by 24 areas, and decreases by 6 (fig. 10). The increase was 10 percent or more in 16 areas, and the over-all change in the 30 areas was an increase of 8 percent.

Effects of the War on Expenditures for Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

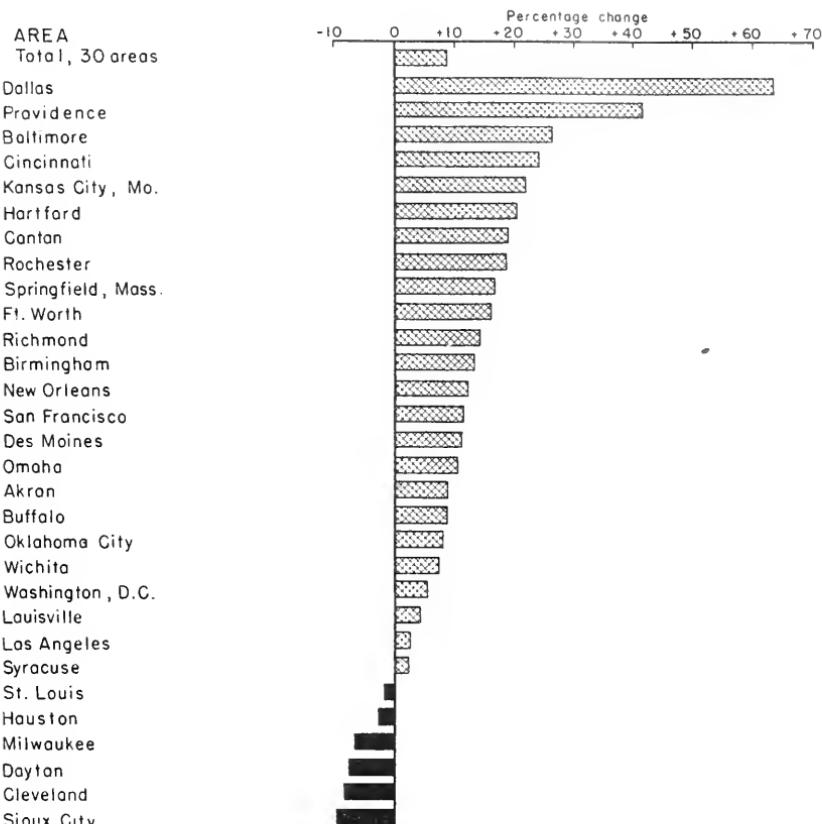
As expenditures for health and welfare services in 1942 were affected by the Nation's participation in the war, likewise outlay for central services showed the effect of war-related developments. Outstanding was the change in

expenditures of social-service exchanges, which provide clearance and coordination of health and welfare services to individuals.

The activity of social-service exchanges depends largely upon the volume of applications for service made to health and welfare agencies—especially public family-welfare and relief agencies. A marked decline between 1940 and 1942 in the number of persons requesting relief and other services related to economic need tended to reduce demands made upon exchanges. Expenditures for social-service exchanges did not drop in proportion to the volume of service, because fixed costs form an important element in expenditures for this service. Decreased expenditures for exchange service were reported by 17 of the 30 areas, and the change in total expenditures for exchanges was a decrease of 15 percent (table 10).

One development in planning and coordination, noteworthy in spite of the relatively small expenditure involved, was the organization of civilian-defense councils in most communities in 1942. Although the initial purpose of civilian-defense councils was to provide civilian protective services, they also assisted in focusing attention on the planning and coordination of emergency health and welfare services. In some areas the job of organizing these programs was carried by the existing agency, such as the council of social agencies, whereas in others, new organizations were set

FIGURE 10.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR PLANNING, FINANCING, AND COORDINATING SERVICES—30 URBAN AREAS



up—often financed by public funds and administered under public auspices, such as city or county governments. Prior to the war, community planning for welfare service was done almost exclusively by agencies under private auspices. Leadership of public agencies in this field in 1942 represents a new development directly attributable to the war, and may have implications for the place of public agencies in community-wide planning in the post-war period.

Information on expenditures of civilian-defense councils for planning of emergency health and welfare services, as distinguished from civil-

ian protective services (not included in this report—for example, air-raid wardens, first aid, block wardens) obtained from 8 of the 30 areas indicated that \$33,000 were spent in 1942 from public funds for planning emergency health and welfare services by agencies under public auspices, none of which were in existence in 1940. These expenditures were responsible in part for the 25-percent increase in expenditures of planning agencies other than councils of social agencies from 1940 to 1942.

The extension of the programs of councils of social agencies to include civilian-defense activities was also an important factor in the 17-

Table 10.—Expenditures for planning, financing, and coordinating services, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹

[In thousands]

Field of service	Total		Public auspices		Private auspices			
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures	
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942
Total, 30 areas	\$3,373	\$3,652	+8.3	\$63	\$69	+10.7	\$3,311	\$3,582
Social-service exchange	200	230	+15.2	56	30	-45.2	221	220
Community Chest	2,058	2,168	+5.4	159	204	+28.6	2,058	2,168
Sectarian financial federations	159	204	+28.6	538	629	+16.9	159	204
Council of social agencies	538	629	+16.9	312	390	+24.9	538	629
Other social-welfare planning councils	7	39	+449.5	39	305	+449.5	351	351

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

percent increase in expenditures of these community-planning agencies. Moreover, councils of social agencies were fairly new in a few of the communities in 1940, and they continued their growth and expansion through 1942. Increased expenditures for councils of social agencies were reported in 21 of the 27 areas in which they were in operation in 1940.

Inasmuch as economic conditions were better in 1942 and community chests in many communities raised funds for foreign relief and the USO, the 1942 campaigns of community chests throughout the Nation were more successful than they had been in years. An increase in the amount of money raised increased the costs of publicity, campaign, and collection, but equally

important were the rise in the cost of supplies—printing, stationery, and office equipment—and rises in salaries necessary to meet the increase in the cost of living. An increase in the expenditures of community chests from 1940 to 1942 was reported in two-thirds of the areas, and the change in the 30 areas was an increase of 5 percent. The same factors were largely responsible for the 29-percent increase in expenditures of sectarian financial federations.

Changes in Financing Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

In 1940 and 1942 central services were provided largely by private agencies and were financed almost entirely by private funds. The proportion of community-chest money, the largest source of private funds used to finance central services, changed little from 1940 to 1942 (table 11). The amount of community-chest funds increased from \$2,943,000 in 1940 to \$3,187,000 in 1942.

Social-service exchanges in both 1940 and 1942 were financed largely by community-chest funds, and the proportion of such funds to total expenditures increased, as is shown by the following data on the distribution of expenditures of exchanges in 1940 and 1942, by source of funds:

Source of funds	Sources of funds		Percent of total	
	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands)	\$3,373	\$3,652		
Percentage distribution: Total	100.0	100.0		
Public funds:				
Local	3.2	2.7		
State	1.3	.7		
Federal	(1)	.1		
Private funds:				
Community Chest	87.2	87.3		
Other contributions	6.1	7.9		
Income from investments	1.3	.9		
Receipts from persons receiving service	.1	(1)		
All other	.8	.4		
Total social-service-exchange expenditures	100.0	100.0		
Local	21.6	17.2		
State	14.0	10.2		
Federal	.2	.5		
Community Chest	63.0	70.6		
All other private funds	1.2	1.5		

¹ Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Social-service exchanges, although financed largely by community-chest funds, receive payments in some areas from public and private non-chest agencies for clearing service. The

drop from 1940 to 1942 in public funds received by exchanges for clearing services reflected the decrease in clearings of relief cases by public agencies that paid for clearing service.

Local Factors in Changes in Health and Welfare Expenditures

Nation-wide economic and social developments resulting from the war played an important part in the changes in expenditures for health and welfare services in the 30 urban areas between 1940 and 1942. However, these forces affected the areas with varying intensity, depending upon the extent to which communities were related to the war effort.

The rise in employment was more marked in areas where war industries such as aircraft factories and shipyards were built than in other areas. Employment increased in all the 30 areas between 1940 and 1942. It more than doubled in 3 of the areas (Los Angeles, New Orleans, and San Francisco), as is indicated by a comparison of the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for June 1942 with the corresponding month in 1940. In all the 27 areas included in the index except 3—Louisville, Richmond, and Oklahoma City—the increase was 25 percent or more, and in 16 of the areas, it amounted to more than 50 percent. In Washington, D. C., which is not included in the index for 1942, employment also rose steeply in 1942.

Urgent demands for workers in war centers and attractive wages paid by war industries drew thousands of people to the large urban areas where many of the war industries and Government operations were located. Increases in the population were experienced in 22 of the 30 areas, ranging from 24 percent in Washington and Wichita to 0.1 percent in Des Moines. In 3 of the areas the increase in population was more than 10 percent; in 9 of the areas it was between 5 and 10 percent; and in 10, less than 5 percent.

The changes in the number of births in the 30 areas were more consistent than were other changes that affected expenditures for health and welfare services. The number of births increased in all the areas from 1940 to 1942, and the rise was between 25 and 50 percent in 21. The estimated population increase in the same 21 areas was 4 percent.

All the areas experienced demands from servicemen on the move, but those communities that were near Army camps and Navy bases had particularly large problems to provide recreation and other services for the soldiers and sailors who flocked to the cities on weekend leave and on furlough. Seven of the areas had between 10 and 15 Army posts and Navy bases located in the vicinity. At the other extreme were three areas that had no near-by military establishments.

In addition to the variations among the 30 communities in the extent to which the Nation's participation in the war created changes in their economic and social picture, there was considerable difference in local changes in health and welfare programs, many of which were quite removed from the war. Programs like the special types of public assistance that were in an early developmental stage in certain States and local communities in 1940 continued their growth during the first year of the war. As a result of local studies, in a few areas agencies were reorganized and merged with others; services were extended and their quality improved.

The importance of peculiarly local factors and of variations in the impact of Nation-wide economic and social forces upon changes of expenditures for health and welfare services is suggested by descriptions of local developments provided by the reporting communities. The following summaries of statements from 12 areas are illustrative of the interrelationship in communities of local, State, and National developments.

Baltimore.—An increase in expenditures for child welfare (4 percent) reflects in part an improvement in the quality of programs of service and institutional care for delinquent children. A rapid rise in employment (78 percent between 1940 and 1942) in this community was an especially important factor in the decline in expenditures for family welfare and relief, inasmuch as relief is available for employable as well as unemployable persons. Likewise, be-

cause of diminishing need, two family-welfare agencies operated by volunteers closed during 1942. Enlarged State appropriations for tuberculosis hospitals, increased bed capacity in a private hospital, and expanded clinic facilities in a general hospital contributed to a rise in expenditures (19 percent) for health services. Because of long-standing needs, the scouting programs included in leisure-time expenditures were expanded.

Birmingham.—While a decline from 1940 to 1942 in expenditures for all family welfare and relief resulted in a decrease in total expenditures for health and welfare services, the coverage of special-assistance programs was extended, and several family-welfare programs were expanded. A relatively high increase (15 percent) in expenditures for child welfare was due partly to the development of a foster-home program and to the establishment of a day nursery for Negro children. The opening of a 250-bed general hospital in 1941 and the addition of a number of beds in private hospitals and in a tuberculosis sanatorium increased the facilities of the community for hospital care more than 15 percent; this accounts in large measure for a sizable increase (39 percent) in expenditures for health services. Expenditures for leisure-time services increased only 5 percent; an increase in funds raised by the community chest contributed to the increased expenditures for this type of service, as well as for other health and welfare services.

Buffalo.—Increased institutional care of children contributed in part to a rise (11 percent) in expenditures for child welfare. Expenditures for day-nursery care of children of working mothers were almost doubled because of the opening of two new centers, making a total of three. Exceptionally large decreases in expenditures of the WPA (85 percent) and in public general relief (67 percent) are related to the increase in employment opportunities in this area. The relief program provided assistance to employable persons as well as to unemployed, and during 1942 the number of persons leaving relief rolls because they had obtained employment outnumbered those going on relief because of unemployment by a ratio of 5 to 1. A 9-percent increase in hospital bed capacity and an expansion in nursing programs of the public-health services contributed to an increase (16 percent) in expenditures for health services.

Dallas.—An increase of 29 percent from 1940 to 1942 in total expenditures for health and welfare services reflects the growth of the special-assistance programs, increased income from community-chest funds for private agencies, and

the extension of some local public-agency programs. Late in 1941 the programs of aid to the blind and aid to dependent children were established in Texas under plans approved by the Social Security Board, and during the 2-year period, eligibility requirements for aid to the aged were liberalized, and coverage of the program was extended. These developments were important factors in an increase (39 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief. Moreover, in contrast to the situation in many other communities, the public general-relief program showed practically no change between the 2 years, inasmuch as relief was provided only to unemployable persons, who were less affected by increased employment opportunities than were employable persons.

Expansion of services in the juvenile probation department and an increase in community-chest funds for foster-home and institutional care of children contributed to a rise in expenditures for child welfare (21 percent). The availability of more funds from the community chest also contributed to the increase in expenditures of health and leisure-time agencies, many of which had been less adequately financed prior to 1942. The large increase in expenditures for planning and finance reflects the establishment early in 1941 of a new council of social agencies and the increased administrative costs in the fund-raising agency, necessitated by the inclusion of almost twice as many agencies in the community chest as had participated in 1940.

Fort Worth.—Expenditures for each of the major types of health and welfare service increased from 1940 to 1942 in this area, and total health and welfare expenditures rose 10 percent. Many changes occurred in the local health and welfare programs as agencies placed increased emphasis on review of their programs and coordination of their services. Important in the increase (5 percent) reported in expenditures for family welfare and relief was the extension of the special-assistance programs in Texas from 1940 to 1942. Although community-chest funds were made available for leisure-time programs, as well as for other health and welfare services, a large part of the increase in expenditures for leisure-time activities resulted from increased expenditures derived from fees paid by recipients of the service.

Houston.—Expenditures in 1942 were 21 percent higher than in 1940 for all health and welfare services combined, and increases were reported also for all the major types of service, except central planning and finance. The establishment in Texas in 1941 of programs for aid to dependent children and aid to the blind

and the expansion of the program for aid to the aged were largely responsible for an increase (18 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief. Many activities of the public-health agencies were expanded between 1940 and 1942—public-health nursing, school hygiene services, and clinic service—and this extension contributed to an increase (26 percent) in expenditures for health services. The greatest increase (29 percent) in the major fields of service was reported in expenditures for leisure-time activities. Important in this change was the expansion of the program of one large group-work agency, made possible through a substantial increase in facilities. Many private agencies were enabled to improve their programs because of additional community-chest funds.

Kansas City.—Two major developments affected practically all the aspects of the welfare program in this area: a community-wide survey of health and welfare services and increased interest by the local government in social services. Prior to 1940 many services in the health and welfare field were little developed or non-existent. During 1941, as a result of the recommendations of a community survey, personnel standards were improved; a family and a children's agency were merged, and case-work service was developed for institutions for children and for the aged; two children's institutions were closed; one maternity home was closed; one new camp was opened, and the capacity in others was expanded. Following a change in the city administration, many services were developed under public auspices, particularly in the leisure-time and health fields; this is reflected in the increase of 35 percent in expenditures in the leisure-time field and of 16 percent in the health field.

From a relatively small public recreation program in 1940, this community expanded the program in 1942 to include such services as supervised playground activities and day camps. The expansion of the public-health program emphasized the importance of health services and influenced the rise in expenditures for all kinds of public-health services—clinics, communicable-disease control, public-health and school nursing, industrial hygiene, and other special health services.

Louisville.—In contrast to the decrease in most of the other 29 areas, expenditures for all health and welfare services combined in this community increased slightly (1 percent) between 1940 and 1942. This increase was due in part to a decline of only 20 percent in expenditures for all relief and family-welfare services, compared with a decrease of 39 percent in all

the other areas combined. Inasmuch as relief allowances had been inadequate and additional appropriations were made to meet rising living costs, expenditures for general assistance in public agencies increased, even though the number of persons receiving relief dropped. Moreover, expenditures of the WPA were not cut so drastically in this community as in others; the 1942 expenditures declined less than 50 percent from those of 1940, whereas the decrease in all the other communities combined was 64 percent. In addition, expenditures for aid to dependent children increased 39 percent, because the local appropriation was increased during the latter half of 1940 and expansion of the program was continued into 1942. A marked increase in expenditures for leisure-time services (33 percent) reflects the rapid expansion of the community recreation program, as additional funds were made available for both public and private agencies. Neighborhood programs were established, and a new public agency was opened for servicemen, supported by both public and private funds.

Milwaukee.—As in many other areas, increase in employment effected very marked decreases in expenditures for WPA and public general relief. Without these two fields, total expenditures showed a 10-percent increase from 1940 to 1942.

Child-welfare expenditures increased 10 percent primarily because larger numbers of children were placed in boarding and work or wage homes, and because the cost of institutional care increased with the general increase in cost of living in 1942.

The increase of 15 percent in expenditures for health services centered mainly in increases in expenditures for private general and special hospital in-patient service (29 percent), and for public hospital services for nervous and mental patients (10 percent). Greatly increased occupancy (with consequent increased expenditures) of private general hospitals resulted mainly from four factors: (1) With increased employment persons formerly qualified for free public hospital care entered private hospitals as pay patients; (2) growth of hospital insurance in Milwaukee probably caused greater use of more expensive hospital accommodations; (3) war-production accidents increased the number of industrial cases hospitalized; and (4) population increased. Increase in cost of food, fuel, and equipment also affected the increase in expenditures of hospitals.

Greater use of facilities during wartime influenced the 11-percent increase in expenditures

for services of private group-work agencies. Increased costs of food and equipment resulted in increased camp expenditures.

New Orleans.—A decrease (34 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief was caused in part by the failure of the State legislature to appropriate funds for general relief during one quarter of the year. On the other hand, increased appropriations from community-chest and public funds enabled programs in other fields to expand. The program of protective and foster care for children under both public and private auspices was enlarged; programs of health education and school hygiene were extended; public recreation and summer-camping programs grew from 1940 to 1942. These developments, coupled with an increase in day-nursery, hospital, and group-work facilities, contributed to relatively large increases that were reported in all the major types of welfare service in this community, except family welfare and relief.

Richmond.—Expenditures for certain types of health and welfare services showed large increases between 1940 and 1942; health expenditures, for example, increased 50 percent, and leisure-time expenditures, 37 percent. The

building of a large hospital and the establishment of a new public-health department, with an improved and expanded program, were largely responsible for the change in expenditures for health services. An increase in the allocation of Federal funds for venereal-disease control also accounted for part of the increase in health expenditures. Some of the increase in expenditures for leisure-time services was due to the expansion of the public recreation program and the development of the program of one private agency.

St. Louis.—Local evaluative studies and increased local public funds led to expansion of services and improvement in the quality of services in some of the family-welfare and relief agencies as well as in child-welfare and leisure-time programs. Expenditures for the special-assistance programs—aid to dependent children, aid to the aged, and aid to the blind—increased as a result of the development and extended coverage of these programs since 1940, when the programs were still fairly new. An increase in the bed capacity of two general hospitals and of one tuberculosis hospital provided additional facilities in response to growing demands for health service.

Methods and Procedures Used in This Study

Expenditures in this report are the total amounts spent by health and welfare agencies for service, relief, and local administrative costs (with the exception of the Federal work programs, for which supervisory costs were included but central administrative costs were excluded). Only expenses for current operating purposes are shown, and funds used for capital outlay are omitted.

Health and welfare services covered by the expenditure data are those services that are provided on a continuous basis by organized agencies for the promotion and protection of the health and welfare of the people of a community. Sporadic welfare services are provided in many communities, usually on special occasions only, such as Christmas or Thanksgiving, by churches, civic groups, and fraternal associations. It was not feasible to include expenditures for such activities in

this report. Important services that have been considered as outside the community health and welfare fields are: Educational and religious activities; services for the detection and punishment of adult criminals; Federal hospitals for veterans; social insurance; and WPA State-wide projects. Many agencies in the study are supported largely by fees from recipients of service, but only agencies organized on a nonprofit basis were included.

The procedure followed to obtain source of funds expended in 1942 was to apply the percentage distribution of 1942 income by source to total 1942 expenditures. Inasmuch as most health and welfare agencies spend funds in the year in which they are received, this method of computing the source of funds expended gives substantially accurate results.

Funds transferred from one agency to another were subtracted from the reports of the

paying agency and were added to the expenditures of the receiving agency. These transfers were distributed by source of funds in the report of the receiving agency on the basis of the percentage distribution of the income of the paying agency. To illustrate, if a family-welfare agency financed equally by local and State tax funds paid a community-chest agency \$300 during 1942 for care of a child in a foster home, the amount of \$300 was deducted by the local supervisor in the reporting area from the expenditures of the family-welfare agency, and \$150 was shown as an expenditure from local tax funds and \$150 as expenditures from State tax funds in the report of the private child-welfare agency.

Coverage of the Study.

In 1942, 45 urban areas were participating in the social-statistics project for the reporting of the volume of service provided by health and welfare agencies. Thirty of the 34 areas that were included in the 1940 expenditure

study, and therefore were eligible for this study, were able to collect the financial data for the year 1942. The area included in each of the 30 urban areas and the estimated civilian population in 1942 are given in table 12.

In population, the 30 areas ranged from about 100,000 (Sioux City) to about 3,000,000 (Los Angeles), according to 1942 estimates of civilian population. Twelve of the areas had populations of 500,000 or more; 12 had from 250,000 to 500,000; and 6 had less than 250,000. The population of the 30 areas combined was approximately 16,570,000, or about one-fourth of the population of all metropolitan areas of 100,000 population and more in the Nation. The estimated civilian population of the reporting areas in 1942 in comparison with the total estimated population of metropolitan areas in each geographic division is shown in table 13.

Table 13.—Estimated civilian population in 1942 of metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more, and of registration areas, by geographic division

Table 12.—Estimated civilian population in 1942 and area included in each of the 30 urban areas

Principal city	Estimated civilian population in 1942 ¹	Area included
Total, 30 areas	16,570,000	
Akron, Ohio	357,000	Summit County.
Baltimore, Md.	857,000	Baltimore City.
Birmingham, Ala.	500,000	Jefferson County.
Buffalo, N. Y.	800,000	Erie County.
Canton, Ohio	251,000	Stark County.
Cincinnati, Ohio	696,000	Hamilton County.
Cleveland, Ohio	1,226,000	Cuyahoga County.
Dallas, Tex.	430,000	Dallas County.
Dayton, Ohio	322,000	Montgomery County.
Des Moines, Iowa	196,000	Polk County.
Fort Worth, Tex.	235,000	Tarrant County.
Hartford, Conn.	272,000	City of Hartford, towns of Bloomfield, East Hartford, Newington, West Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor.
Houston, Tex.	553,000	Harris County.
Kansas City, Mo.	480,000	Douglas County.
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,906,000	Los Angeles County.
Louisville, Ky.	419,000	Jefferson County.
Milwaukee, Wis.	853,000	Milwaukee County.
New Orleans, La.	516,000	Orleans Parish.
Oklahoma City, Okla.	216,000	Oklahoma County.
Omaha, Nebr.	253,000	Douglas County.
Providence, R. I.	252,000	Providence City.
Richmond, Va.	272,000	Independent city of Richmond and Chesterfield and Henrico Counties.
Rochester, N. Y.	422,000	Monroe County.
St. Louis, Mo.	1,421,000	City and St. Louis County.
San Francisco, Calif.	610,000	San Francisco County.
Sioux City, Iowa	96,000	Woodbury County.
Springfield, Mass.	173,000	City of Springfield, towns of East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, and West Springfield.
Syracuse, N. Y.	286,000	Onondaga County.
Washington, D. C.	821,000	District of Columbia.
Wichita, Kans.	178,000	Sedgwick County.

¹ Estimated by Children's Bureau on basis of data provided by Bureau of the Census.

Geographic division	1942 estimated civilian population		
	Metro- politan areas of 100,000 or more ¹	Registration areas in- cluded in study	Percent of metro- politan areas
Total, all divisions...	67,511,394	16,570,000	24.5
New England	6,549,699	697,000	10.6
Middle Atlantic	21,414,454	1,508,000	7.0
East North Central	15,651,311	3,677,000	23.5
West North Central	3,819,643	2,355,000	61.6
South Atlantic	6,147,177	1,954,000	31.5
East South Central	2,637,694	919,000	34.8
West South Central	3,535,397	1,930,000	55.2
Mountain	800,416		
Pacific	6,919,603	3,516,000	50.8

¹ U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: *Estimates of the Civilian Population by Counties, May 1, 1942*. Series P-3, No. 33, February 25, 1943.

² Estimated by Division of Statistical Research, Children's Bureau. (See table 12.)

The boundaries of each of the reporting areas have been determined locally in relation to administrative and planning needs of the communities, and the area usually comprises the county in which the city is located (table 12). The expenditures cover services provided to the population of these areas and do not include the cost of service for nonresidents, except those for whom communities frequently have assumed responsibility, such as relief and service to transients and travelers, maternity care for nonresident girls and women, and, in

1942, programs for persons in the armed forces. Included are expenditures of State-wide agencies located outside the areas for direct service to persons from the reporting areas.

Use of Estimates.

Estimates prepared for this report by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Work Projects Administration on expenditures for that Federal work program in the 30 urban areas covered the last 6 months of 1942, as actual expenditure data were available by urban area for the period January-June 1942. The method of estimate for the July-December 1942 expenditures was to apply the amount of adjusted average monthly earnings for the first 6 months to available employment data for the last 6 months. The rapid decline of WPA during the last half of 1942 greatly reduced the amount of money involved in the WPA estimates.

Uniform instructions and procedures were provided to the local supervisors in the reporting areas for separating expenditures of local agencies that provided more than one type of service. The instructions provided that joint costs be distributed on the basis of the distribution of factors bearing a direct relationship to expenditures. For example, the salary of an employee giving two or more kinds of service was distributed on the basis of the employee's total working time spent in each type of service, or on the number of contacts, or on case load; the amount of rent was allocated by the number of square feet of space used for each type of service. Each source of income was distributed among the types of services that the agency provided on the same basis as the total allocated expenditures, except funds that were earmarked for specified services.

The proportion of service provided to persons from outside the reporting area to the total service provided by the agencies was used as a basis for excluding expenditures for service to nonresidents. To illustrate, if one-fourth of the total days' care provided by an institution during 1942 was given to nonresidents, the reporting agency deducted one-fourth of the total expenditures from its report.

Inasmuch as the study depended on the participation of thousands of agencies, it was necessary to use the financial records as they were set up—on a cash or accrual basis. If the fiscal year of an agency differed from the calendar year, the report covering the fiscal

year ending in 1942 was used as an estimate of expenditures during the calendar year.

Comparability of 1942 and 1940 Data.

The methods and procedures used in the 1942 study were similar to those used in the 1940 study. Changes in instructions for reporting expenditures for certain types of services chiefly represented refinements of the 1940 procedures and definitions. In accordance with the acceptance by local supervisors of increasing responsibility for the social-statistics project, new procedures were developed for their uniform processing and summarizing of the data.

The one difference between the 1940 and the 1942 definitions of agency expenditures related to those for sheltered workshops and salvage industries. In 1942 reports from these agencies were based on gross expenditures, including those for processing salvage materials, and receipts from sale of merchandise were also given, whereas in 1940 their receipts were limited to net expenditures, after the cost of processing materials had been deducted.

Several new fields of service were established in 1942 to point up services that in 1940 were included in other fields, and to accommodate new services that were developed since the war. To illustrate, expenditures for sheltered employment and training for the handicapped are shown in a separate field in this study, whereas, in 1940, they were reported in the field of "other relief and family welfare"; recreation programs especially for servicemen are shown in a separate field in 1942, and no similar programs were in operation during 1940. Expenditures for medical-social service were reported separately in 1942, whereas in 1940 they were included in the hospital and clinic fields.

In making comparisons of 1940 and 1942 expenditures, the local supervisors revised the 1940 data wherever corrections were made after the publication of the 1940 report. The revisions have improved the accuracy of the 1940 data and, therefore, their comparability with 1942 expenditures.

Computation of Aggregate Change.

Changes in expenditures from 1940 to 1942 and the distribution of expenditures by source of funds were computed from the aggregate expenditures of all areas for the 2 years. This computation does not adjust for differences in volume of expenditures in the areas. An average (such as the geometric mean) of the changes

in expenditures in the different areas, would do this, but it cannot be computed for all the small fields of service, because in many communities some programs, such as USO, day care, and mental hygiene, were not in operation in 1940. The geometric mean can be computed for the major fields of service, and a comparison with the change in aggregate expenditures follows:

Field of service	Change in aggregate expenditures of 30 areas 1940-42	Average change in expenditures of 30 areas 1940-42
All fields-----	-19	-14
Child welfare-----	+9	+10
Family welfare and relief-----	-39	-34
Health-----	+20	+23
Leisure-time activities-----	+18	+20
Planning and finance-----	+8	+11

Further Uses of the Data

Analysis of the expenditure data has been limited in this report to a comparison of the 1942 expenditures with those in 1940. However, the data may be used for many other purposes in community and Nation-wide planning. The expenditure data may be analyzed to determine the health and welfare programs that are financed from specific types of funds. Interest is often attached to the use to which community-chest funds or tax funds are put, and data on the source of funds used in the 30 areas afford an opportunity for such analysis with respect to health and welfare programs. For example, expenditures from local tax funds may be analyzed to determine the proportion of such funds that are spent for various family welfare programs or for health programs in relation to total local tax funds. By dividing expenditures for a program by the number of cases served or by some other approximate measure of service average unit costs may be obtained.

Uses of Per Capita Data.

Frequently expenditure data are converted to a per capita basis, thus holding constant the factor of population. By holding constant the factor of population, comparisons may be made of expenditures in the same community in different time periods or of expenditures of different communities of varying size. Per capita data have the further advantage of reducing mass expenditure data to small and easily comprehended figures.

Two important uses of per capita data on health and welfare expenditures are, first, to show the average cost to each person in a community of providing a given service and, second, to indicate the average expenditure for each potential beneficiary of a given service. To compute properly per capita cost to a community the expenditures must be limited to those funds derived from the population of the com-

munity. Per capita costs may be computed for various communities on the total expenditures for the public recreation field, for example, as this service is usually financed entirely from municipal tax funds and other local sources. Expenditures for programs financed largely by State and Federal funds cannot so meaningfully be converted to per capita costs based on the population of local areas.

Considerations of the Population at Risk.

When used to indicate the average amount spent for each potential beneficiary of a given service, per capita data may serve as a starting point in the establishment and expression of standards of expenditures for health and welfare services. The fact that per capita expenditures are computed on the basis of the population as of one date, whereas expenditures as now reported relate to an entire year's operations, tends to affect the accuracy of the resulting per capita figure. The population of any community may change considerably within a year, both in size and in composition. This was especially significant in 1942, when urban population shifts were known to have been unusually large.

Many health and welfare programs are directed to specific groups in the population. Child-welfare services are given to children and families with children. Clearly delimited, also, is the group receiving aid to the aged. However, the age distribution of the population in different communities varies widely throughout the country. To illustrate, in the Birmingham, Ala., metropolitan area in 1940, the population under 16 years of age represented 28 percent of the total population and the population over 65 years of age was 4 percent of the total. In the San Francisco metropolitan area, the proportion of the total population under 16 years of age was 16 percent, and the

proportion over 65 years of age was 8 percent. To be most useful in planning, per capita expenditures for health and welfare services should be computed on the basis of the population at risk—that is, the population possibly eligible for the services. Estimates of the age distribution of the population by counties or metropolitan areas are not available for 1942. A distribution of the estimated 1942 total population on the basis of the 1940 age distribution would be subject to serious error, because one of the characteristics of population change from 1940 to 1942 is believed to be differential mobility in age groups.

An Illustration of Analysis of Per Capita Expenditures for Potential Recipients of Service.

Inasmuch as the only population data available for 1942 are estimates of the total civilian population, per capita expenditures that will indicate the average amount spent for each potential beneficiary of a given service can be properly computed only for a service which is intended for the entire civilian community. General public-health services are directed largely to the entire civilian population, and data from this field may be used to illustrate per capita analysis. Per capita expenditures in this field roughly indicate the relative amounts spent by different areas for public health at a given time, and more exactly, changes from time to time in provision of service in the same area.

Expenditures for general health service, reported in this study as "other health services", include the amounts spent by public-health departments and other public-health agencies for the improvement of health conditions in the community, as distinguished from the provision of services to individuals, as in the hospital and clinic fields. The content of the general public-health program varies from community to community, but the services which communities usually provide for the protection of their citizens are: Laboratory services, including the purchase and free distribution of biologicals; communicable-disease control; collection of vital statistics; sanitary inspection and investigation, including those of milk and water supply and sewage-disposal facilities; inspection of food-handling establishments.

In 1942 per capita expenditures for general public-health services to all potential recipients of the service ranged from \$0.46 in Syracuse,

which also ranked highest in 1940, to \$0.13 in Canton, as is indicated in table 14, which shows the per capita expenditures for general public-health services in 1940 and 1942 in 16 urban areas for which reasonably satisfactory population estimates are available. The median per capita expenditure for the areas was \$0.29 in 1942, compared with \$0.30 in 1940. Changes in per capita expenditures between 1940 and 1942 were reported in 15 of the 16 areas, and the median change was \$0.02.

Table 14.—Per capita expenditures for general public-health services to all potential recipients of the service, 1940 and 1942, for 16 urban areas, ranked according to population change from 1940 to 1942

Urban area	Percent change in population 1940-42	Per capita expendi- tures	
		1940 ¹	1942 ²
Median per capita.....		\$0.30	\$0.29
Wichita.....	+24.2	.29	.32
Milwaukee.....	+11.2	.28	.28
Dayton.....	+9.7	.34	.29
Birmingham.....	-8.7	.34	.35
Dallas.....	+7.9	.30	.29
Canton.....	+6.9	.15	.13
Akron.....	+5.2	.33	.25
Houston.....	+4.5	.19	.19
Fort Worth.....	+4.2	.35	.24
Richmond.....	+2.2	.22	.36
Cleveland.....	-0.7	.33	.36
Des Moines.....	-0.1	.22	.21
Syracuse.....	-3.1	.44	.46
Rochester.....	-3.7	.20	.21
Sioux City.....	-7.4	.30	.44
Oklahoma City.....	-11.5	.25	.26

¹ Based on 1940 census of population.

² Based on estimates of civilian population in 1942.

Changes in per capita expenditures indicate that in the areas in which population increased from 1940 to 1942, the per capita expenditures for general public-health services decreased or were constant. The notable exceptions to this generalization were Birmingham and Wichita, where slight increases in per capita expenditures occurred along with sizable increases in population. Richmond and Cleveland, with small increases in population, also showed increases in per capita expenditures.

On the other hand, in the four areas which experienced decreases in population from 1940 to 1942, per capita expenditures were greater in 1942. The greatest difference in per capita expenditures between the 2 years was in Sioux City, where the population decreased 7.4 percent

and the per capita expenditure increased from \$0.30 in 1940 to \$0.44 in 1942.

Development of Per Capita Analysis in Communities.

Although general observations for a number of areas concerning the relationship of population changes to changes in expenditures are obviously facilitated by per capita computations, more effective use of this type of analysis can be made by local research and planning groups that are at a vantage point to evaluate programs in their own communities. The relating of expenditure data in the various fields of health and welfare service to specific age and racial groups and to the population in the geographic subdivisions of the community can provide considerable insight on the coverage of programs. Before the full value of per capita expenditures can be realized in community planning, per capita expenditures of a repre-

sentative group of areas must be brought together, evaluated, and developed into standards of expenditures.

Establishment of Standards of Expenditures.

Per capita data, which reflect the experience of a number of areas in financing their health and welfare programs, can be used as a point of departure for developing standards of expenditures for specific types of health and welfare services. To establish standards, the spending experience of communities must be evaluated field by field, in terms of the coverage and the effectiveness of services provided and the differing needs in varying communities. Standards established on the basis of evaluated experience would be of inestimable value to local communities for purposes of measuring the adequacy of their services and for planning the establishment and extension of programs.

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APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspicee, 1940 and 1942
(in thousands)

Field of service	Public funds					Private funds					Expenditures under—						
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from other sources	Income from the produc- tion of various service activities	Net profits from other service activities	All other	Public auspicies 1940	Public auspicies 1942	Private auspicies 1940	Private auspicies 1942					
TOTAL, 30 AREAS	\$446,311	\$118,065	\$70,227	\$106,461	\$26,531	\$14,205	\$7,709	\$92,265	\$21,109	\$8,041	\$430,257	\$298,729	\$120,408	\$147,544			
Child welfare, total	25,967	11,482	3,010	43	5,081	2,194	1,354	2,090	259	473	11,529	12,844	12,312	13,143			
Protective foster care of dependent children	8,343	4,040	883	19	2,344	323	158	846	5	124	4,602	4,456	4,310	4,477			
Institutions for dependent children	8,023	2,746	434	29	1,010	1,030	946	95	206	1,549	1,722	5,857	6,207				
Day nurseries	540	82	3	(c)	432	154	74	182	6	6	123	86	650	884			
Nonfamily homes	657	50	3	358	204	66	147	8	3	3	759	854					
Services to children with behavior problems	3,261	99	(c)	4	26	(c)	20	...	...	...	3,230	23	31			
Institutions for delinquent children	4,148	1,918	1,582	22	203	86	23	45	145	124	2,932	2,921	3,332	708	815		
Other child-welfare services	15	15	(c)	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	5	13	
Family welfare and relief, total	221,460	46,702	47,425	1,041,887	6,097	4,968	1,945	2,819	180	6,337	341,881	199,659	18,274	21,861			
Work Projects Administration	57,165	57,165	57,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158,922	57,165	...	...	
Farm Security Administration	18	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55,833	32,455	18	18	
General relief and family welfare	39,608	21,380	10,772	6,554	6,275	4,153	2,354	403	458	28	160	51,041	46,184	18	18		
Relief for transient and homeless children	16,840	13,353	26,376	30,458	1,556	1,556	1	1	115	124	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040		
Relief to the blind	5,318	5,318	5,318	1,155	1,155	1	1	1	1	1	5,641	5,641	5,641	5,641	5,641		
Service and relief to travelers and travelers	122	53	289	17	289	98	98	9	18	(c)	4	176	176	176	176	176	
Special service to travelers	121	399	226	4	214	246	22	395	51	65	930	545	545	1,077	1,077		
Shelter for transient and homeless	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622		
Special overnight care	1,76	(c)	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76		
Legal aid	224	76	16	138	57	57	1	150	5	5	57	59	59	156	156		
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	10,025	4,790	69	16	542	1,733	1,438	1,415	44	44	4,564	4,946	4,946	5,079	5,079		
Shepherding employment for the handicapped	7,185	44	287	289	273	81	24	21	18	18	4,177	6,687	4,351	6,496	6,496		
Other relief and service in the unattached population	2,040	9	10	35	35	67	29	6	14	14	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177		
Debt relief and reorganization of personal debts	1,040	990	990	10	10	10	1	1	36	36	1,041	1,041	1,041	1,041	1,041		
Other relief and service to adults	1,321	376	376	34	3	348	468	71	71	71	13	13	13	13	13		
Health services, total	169,761	52,337	19,731	1,476	5,981	4,046	3,869	80,934	576	808	66,176	76,822	73,517	76,939			
General and special hospitals	20,729	21,379	28,776	214	3,205	2,276	2,342	75,219	154	154	22,366	25,664	63,011	81,764			
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	11,061	7,354	55	281	3,666	230	280	850	28	28	20,554	27,553	19,381	14,448	14,448		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	23,541	7,345	13,763	10	20	21	11,188	14	115	115	12 (d)	12 (d)	12 (d)	211	211		
Capital outfitting and certifying bureaus	1,666	35	35	18	38	(c)	...	64	64	64	4,819	5,027	4,821	4,821	4,821		
Clinic outfitting	9,216	3,734	633	497	1,280	460	624	1,729	216	44	4,819	5,027	4,821	4,821	4,821		
Nursing homes	1,337	12	(c)	337	70	27	8	(c)	12	12	98	102	102	501	501		
Medical clinics	603	789	113	4	6	25	2	5	6	6	1,544	924	924	46	46		
Medical services	1,139	651	192	192	192	192	192	192	26	30	14	14	14	(c)	37		
Social and social service	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	522	15	13	13	13	13	13		
School hygiene medical and nursing service	1,433	1,359	31	14	4	(c)	...	...	...	...	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337	
School hygiene nursing service	2,062	1,993	5,715	398	398	655	66	371	1 (c)	1 (c)	1,940	2,041	8	8	8		
Other health services	8,010	5,715	284	335	335	3,187	3	3	114	74	6,162	6,770	1,096	1,241	1,241		
Group work and leisure-time activities, total	25,453	7,446	35	51	6,185	3,405	507	6,421	1,093	310	8,608	9,335	12,994	16,118			
Services of group-work agencies	10,567	9	1	13	36	4,668	4,118	433	2,900	925	188	188	188	188	188		
Special services of group-work agencies	1,573	1,401	33	1	1,014	1,315	4	36	1,681	24	1,549	9,209	9,209	9,209	9,209		
Public recreation other than summer camps	1,749	32	1	(c)	335	385	385	120	209	22	17	8,484	12,100	12,100	12,100		
Local groups under national councils	2,356	99	27	3	1,184	2,159	289	33	1 (c)	1 (c)	123	123	123	123	123		
Summer camps	3,655	45	26	1	2,184	4	...	...	...	...	63	63	63	63	63	
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	260	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	30	251	251	251	251		
Community health federations	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186		
Councils of social agencies	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186		
Other social welfare planning councils	390	44	2	267	576	30	10	51	17	1	8	7	39	305	351		

^a Total represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.
^b Includes \$1,767,489 from sectarian financial federations.
^c Less than \$500.

^d Expenditures of non-profit entities and certifying bureaus in Washington, D. C., are included in "other health services" field in the various hospital and clinic service fields.
^e Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940 but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1940, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

Field of service	Total expenditures 1940	Public funds	Private funds						Expenditures under—					
			Local	State	Federal	Contributions	Income from persons receiving contributions	Net receipts from other activities	All other	Public auspices	Private auspices	1940	1942	
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$7,560	\$1,385	\$1,269	\$2,015	\$447	\$110	\$24	\$2,116	\$79	\$65	\$10,461	\$4,493	\$2,313	\$3,016
Child welfare, total.....	288	140	52	(b)	76	1	1	18	.....	(b)	163	190	86	99
Protective foster care of dependent children.....	87	22	(b)	18	(b)	1	1	12	.....	(b)	23	22	53	65
Institutions for dependent children.....	130	92	14	.....	5	.....	2	.....	(b)	97	104	26	26	
Day nurseries.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	(b)	3	.....	7	8	
Maternity homes.....	27	27	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	24	37	.....
Services to children with behavior problems.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Child welfare welfare, total.....	3,678	582	955	1,993	82	43	2	14	.....	24	9,591	3,754	269	200
Work Projects Administration.....	1,300	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,796	1,300	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	(b)	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	1,410	618	78
General relief and family welfare.....	687	334	784	72	55	8	.....	6	.....	24	504	515	69	69
Aid to dependent children.....	685	66	60	60	57	72	.....	.....	.....	1,054	1,214	.....	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	1,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	29	11	4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Service to transients and travelers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special service to travelers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	50	37	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	60	50	.....
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	146	113	.....	.....	4	27	2	.....	(b)	24	106	118	24	28
Institutions or aged, dependent adults.....	35	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	30	35	.....
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other services to the handicapped.....	107	39	.....	.....	S	11	.....	28	.....	24	14	39	59	68
Other corrections and probation services.....	15	(b)	.....	.....	9	4	1	.....	.....	.....	51	24	5	15
Other relief and service to adults.....	18	1	1	1	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....
Health services, total.....	3,095	642	261	22	135	32	11	1,985	25	11	687	789	1,665	2,307
General and special hospitals.....	2,197	91	91	1	75	13	11	1,904	1	11	245	323	1,581	2,197
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	323	303	156	159	.....	(b)	11	19	.....	196	222	.....	.....	.....
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	222	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	8	11	.....
Hospital admissions and certifying bureaus.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	39	59	68	68
Clinic service.....	107	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	11	21	31	31
Medical-pygiene clinics.....	15	(b)	40	12	12	9	8	1	.....	.....	111	91	.....	.....
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	243	40	.....	.....	.....	126	34	11	129	54	29	20	40	327
Medical social service.....	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	12	10	77	53	29	.....	241	266
Public health-nursing service.....	53	32	5	.....	14	3	.....	3	.....	.....	33	37	12	17
School hygiene medical service.....	21	21	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	11	21	.....	.....	.....
School hygiene service.....	3	28	1	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	31	.....	.....	.....
Swimmer clinics.....	91	81	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	111	91	.....	.....	.....
Other health services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Group work and leisure-time activities, total.....	29	40	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	29
Services of group-work agencies.....	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	26
Special services of group-work agencies.....	6	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	26
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	65	46	.....	.....	39	16	1	10	.....	3	.....	39	65	46
Local groups under national programs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	43	1	.....	.....	.....	47	46	.....
Summer camps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	29
Planning, financing and coordinating services.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	26
Social-service exchange.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Community Chest.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Sertian financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council of social agencies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

c Data not available.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1940, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

BALTIMORE AREA

Field of service	Public funds						Private funds						Expenditures under—						
	Total expenses of service	Federal	State	Local	Contributions from Community other than charity	Invest- ments in other sources	Interest from lending activities	Interest from invest- ments	Other receipts	Net pro- fits from other service activities	All other	Public auspices	Private auspices	All other	Public auspices	Private auspices			
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$19,814	\$4,359	\$3,417	\$2,452	\$915	\$1,244	\$898	\$5,702	\$60	\$747	\$11,820	\$10,220	\$8,061	\$9,504					
Child welfare, total.....	1,449	438	349	(c)	131	178	130	128	16	81	330	491	1,070	958					
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	432	115	43	(c)	79	22	42	40	7	145	459	459	208						
Institutions for dependent children.....	432	55	43	(c)	35	121	97	71	3	7	384	412	412	43					
Day nurseries.....	43	.....	3	.....	17	10	.....	11	2	1	.....	30	30	19				
Residential homes.....	19	5	3	.....	1	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	27	27	15				
Services to children with behavior problems.....	104	89	3	.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	87	90	11	11					
Other child welfare services.....	418	174	140	.....	10	2	2	11	32	242	256	129	160					
Family welfare and relief, total.....	6,922	1,375	1,796	2,433	219	242	136	116	7	596	9,914	5,602	1,052	1,319					
Work Projects Administration.....	925	.....	656	718	.....	925	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,364	925	.....	.....			
General relief and family welfare.....	1,645	120	402	523	.....	125	.....	40	21	4	2,227	1,076	377	377	200			
Aid to dependent children.....	1,843	310	620	913	.....	166	.....	12	1	1	1,758	1,045	2,043	1,643				
Aid to the blind.....	106	37	16	53	.....	20	.....	2	1	.....	121	106	20	20				
Aid to the aged.....	31	6	.....	.....	12	2	1	24	4	.....	4	4	22	22				
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	48	2	1	.....	16	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	43	43	43	43			
Special service to travelers.....	10	.....	.....	.....	8	25	13	17	2	1	11	184	105	104	104			
Sheltered environment and homes for aged.....	385	103	25	3	13	17	7	(c)	1	2	585	29	30	30	267	267			
Legal aid.....	654	1	8	25	12	12	6	(c)	1	1	(c)	74	66	5	67	67			
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	83	58	7	6	11	11	11	45	101	282	(c)	93	104	19	19	18			
Other services to the handicapped, dependent adults.....	108	81	.....	.....	2	2	3	23	.....	.....	(c)	143	148	4	4	5		
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	9,941	2,162	1,271	10	210	501	610	610	5,092	27	41	3,099	3,647	5,243	4,294				
Other relief and service to adults.....	5,759	855	177	432	332	74	181	287	4,201	9	15	1,125	1,105	3,654	4,654				
Health services, total.....	1,642	685	21	432	388	140	67	101	16	19	168	379	421	416					
General and special hospitals.....	1,642	550	597	.....	(c)	11	115	367	(c)	3	3	1,225	265	456	60	77		
Hospitals for chronic and tubercular patients.....	19	9	5	.....	14	7	5	3	3	3	30	10	7	7	7	7		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	85	5	.....	.....	13	43	2	2	1	1	156	174	174	174	117	117		
Public health-nursing service.....	291	176	5	.....	50	2	13	40	1	1	28	20	20	20				
School hygiene medical services.....	75	75	29	29	29	3	1	1	1	1	68	75	75	75					
School hygiene nursing services.....	533	326	2	19	10	73	12	90	(c)	6	2	124	124	124	124	147	147		
Clinical services, testing and certifying bureaus.....	617	116	63	.....	11	45	101	282	.....	.....	(c)	143	148	4	4	5		
Clinical services, clinics.....	230	.....	.....	.....	14	7	5	3	3	3	30	10	7	7	7	7		
Medical service, houses and doctors' offices.....	19	9	5	.....	13	43	2	2	1	1	156	174	174	174	117	117		
Medical, social service.....	85	5	.....	.....	13	43	2	2	1	1	28	20	20	20				
Public health-nursing service.....	291	176	5	.....	50	2	13	40	1	1	68	75	75	75				
School hygiene medical services.....	75	75	29	29	29	3	1	1	1	1	265	456	60	60	77	77			
School hygiene nursing services.....	533	326	2	19	10	73	12	90	(c)	6	2	124	124	124	124	147	147		
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	1,236	374	1	195	219	23	33	367	50	29	426	479	485	485	757	757		
Services of group-work agencies.....	473	1	138	96	98	207	23	318	318	318	318			
Services of work agencies.....	91	91	91	91	68	476	476	476	476	476	476	476		
Local community action programs.....	374	46	10	50	2	1	1	68	27	476	476	476	476	476	476	476		
Summer camps.....	147	34	3	4	29	9	6	2	124	124	124	124	147	147		
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	266	10	152	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	
Social-service exchange.....	16	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116		
Community Chest.....	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111		
Sectoral financial federations.....	99	9	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99		
Council of social agencies.....	20	1	1	5	6	6	20	(c)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Other serial-social planning Councils.....	21	21	1	1	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		

a Total represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Includes \$33,301 from sectarian financial federations.

c Less than \$50.

d Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

Field of service	Public funds						Private funds				Expenditures under—			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from other sources	Incomes from in- vestments of persons receiving service	Receipts from other persons receiving service	Rec- ipts from other activities	Public sus- penses 1940	Private sus- penses 1942	Public sus- penses 1940	Private sus- penses 1942		
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$6,360	\$11,057	\$6,592	\$2,647	\$305	\$171	\$2	\$1,209	\$6	\$223	\$6,513	\$4,983	\$31,192	\$1,477
Child welfare, total.....	379	75	13	(b)	116	27	(b)	20	7	124	139	145	131	242
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	66	16	7	(b)	28	25	(b)	8	(b)	24	36	37	36	37
Institutions or dependent children.....	86	3	47	(b)	23	(b)	2	3	(b)	4	3	20	19	26
Day nurseries.....	26	24	26	(b)	17	2	5	5	5	5	20	20	24	24
Day nurseries or day care centers.....	24	24	24	(b)	17	2	5	5	5	5	20	20	24	24
Day nurseries for children with behavior problems.....	51	47	3	(b)	1	1	1	1	1	47	51	55	55	55
Institutions for delinquent children.....	55	9	39	(b)	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	11	11	11
Other child-welfare services.....	55	9	39	(b)	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	11	11	11
Family welfare and relief, total.....	2,370	298	230	2,546	43	95	(b)	13	13	144	5,291	3,127	131	242
Work Projects Administration.....	2,260	2,250	1	2,250	1	1	(b)	1	(b)	4,415	2,250	1	1	1
Fair Security Administration.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	(b)	1	(b)	109	11	1	1	1
General relief and family welfare.....	159	62	46	2	13	38	(b)	11	11	143	109	19	19	50
Institution for the aged.....	292	80	78	135	2	129	(b)	291	291	297	292	298	298	298
Aid to the aged.....	298	85	83	135	2	129	(b)	291	291	297	292	298	298	298
Aid to the blind.....	13	4	4	6	1	1	(b)	1	1	12	13	13	13	13
Services and relief to transient and travelers.....	9	9	9	1	1	1	(b)	1	1	6	6	6	6	6
Special service to travelers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	(b)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shelter for transient and homeless.....	14	1	1	1	1	1	(b)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special overnight care.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	(b)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Legal aid.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	(b)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	59	52	13	3	11	6	(b)	4	4	144	51	52	7	7
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	186	13	13	3	11	6	(b)	4	4	144	25	25	89	89
Other services to the handicapped.....	186	13	13	3	11	6	(b)	4	4	144	25	25	89	89
Residential, institutional, and probation services.....	38	16	7	8	2	46	(b)	7	7	32	38	38	38	38
Other related and service to adults.....	48	16	7	2	2	46	(b)	12	12	32	38	38	38	38
Health services, total.....	2,289	597	368	101	68	18	1	1,075	72	992	1,513	651	777	777
General and special hospitals, clinics, and sanatoriums.....	1,417	306	40	17	27	4	(b)	1,051	10	6	375	669	625	748
Hospitals for chronic and tubercular patients.....	50	30	0	31	31	1	(b)	10	10	65	66	60	60	60
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	306	30	31	31	31	1	(b)	10	10	65	235	396	396	396
Hospitals admitting and certifying bureaus.....	131	45	(b)	54	7	11	(b)	12	12	(b)	110	110	110	110
Clinic, hospital-clinic.....	131	45	(b)	54	7	11	(b)	12	12	(b)	110	110	110	110
Medical services: homes and doctors' offices.....	9	3	6	22	3	1	(b)	2	2	(b)	9	5	5	5
Medical-social service.....	65	37	3	22	3	1	(b)	2	2	(b)	40	3	4	4
Public health-nursing service.....	4	3	1	2	1	1	(b)	1	1	(b)	160	2	2	2
School health-service activities.....	187	170	13	2	1	1	(b)	1	1	(b)	105	104	104	104
Other health services.....	136	86	.....	114	30	100	6	(b)	6	(b)	105	104	216	232
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	134	.....	.....	80	14	40	6	(b)	105	105	104	104	104	104
Services of group-work agencies.....	14	.....	.....	80	14	40	6	(b)	105	105	104	104	104	104
Special services of group-work agencies.....	14	.....	.....	22	(b)	5	18	(b)	105	105	104	104	104	104
Public recreation at summer camps.....	104	86	.....	12	7	38	(b)	105	105	104	104	104	104	104
Local groups under national programs.....	27	27	.....	54	1	1	(b)	105	105	104	104	104	104	104
Summer camps.....	57	1	.....	(b)	46	1	(b)	105	105	104	104	104	104	104
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	57	1	.....	(b)	1	1	(b)	105	105	104	104	104	104	104
Social-service exchange.....	9	.....	.....	8	(b)	1	(b)	105	105	104	104	104	104	104
Community Chest.....	47	.....	.....	54	1	1	(b)	105	105	104	104	104	104	104
Sesarian financial federations.....	1	(b)	1	1	(b)	1	(b)	105	105	104	104	104	104	104
Council of social agencies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Total is different sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.
 b Less than \$500.
 c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1940, 1942, and by Asylums, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousands)
BUFFALO AREA

Field of service	Public Finance						Private Funds						Expenditure under—					
	Total expenditures	Local	Federal	Contributions	Private funds	Receipts from persons rendering service	All other	Public companies	Private companies	Total expenditures	Local	Federal	Contributions	Private funds	Receipts from persons rendering service	All other	Public companies	Private companies
P																		
TOTAL, all fields	\$19,911	\$7,191	\$3,893	\$1,683	\$695	\$1,949	\$186	\$4,914	\$105	\$22,521	\$12,490	\$6,122	\$7,421	\$1,949	\$12,490	\$6,122	\$7,421	\$1,949
Child welfare, total	1,790	982	221	122	273	38	139	14	1	829	860	791	931					
Protective, foster care of dependent children	801	454	87	136	90	59	90	24	9	564	596	211	205					
Institutions for dependent children	590	343	18	—	9	3	170	22	5	2	833	819	458	590				
Day nurseries for dependent children	15	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	15				
Residence homes	76	13	—	—	26	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	76				
Services to children with behavior problems	175	148	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	30	40			
Institutions for delinquent children	129	24	69	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	5	5			
Other child welfare services	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family welfare and relief, total	8,049	3,310	2,056	1,672	234	267	59	194	(c)	256	17,407	7,659	901	990				
Work Projects Administration	710	—	—	—	710	—	—	—	—	—	4,791	710	—	—				
Farm Security Administration	3,144	1,722	1,333	1,366	164	165	—	34	—	—	9,638	7,139	—	—				
Aid to dependent families	1,729	470	149	212	216	216	—	13	—	—	1,395	1,095	352	335				
Aid to the aged	1,729	151	24	24	—	—	—	(c)	—	—	1,729	1,729	—	—				
Aid to the blind	5	53	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	42	53	4	5				
Service related to transients and travelers	13	—	—	—	3	11	—	19	—	—	205	138	18	19				
Shelters for transients and homeless	156	112	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special overnight care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal aid for dependent adults	31	16	—	—	13	—	—	1	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions for aged, fee based, or charged	710	416	10	10	22	29	87	52	123	4	351	416	261	31				
Other services for the handicapped	392	—	—	—	5	5	—	5	(c)	256	(d)	20	228	255				
Domestic relations and probation service	123	—	—	—	10	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	113	123				
Other relief and service to adults	48	44	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	39	38	8	10		
Health services, total	8,732	2,455	1,590	10	92	143	64	4,314	21	33	3,803	4,063	3,702	4,669				
General and special hospitals	5,404	1,123	65	10	—	50	6	4,032	—	19	921	1,046	3,103	4,268				
Hospitals for chronic and tubercular patients	442	427	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	5	421	442	1,597	25				
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	1,619	18	1,428	—	—	—	—	171	—	5	1,504	1,597	165	136				
Hospitals admitting and certifying bureaus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	35		
Clinic service	325	180	14	—	7	25	36	45	21	2	217	169	165	136				
Nursing home clinics	43	14	17	—	—	—	—	(c)	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical social services and doctors' offices	60	42	—	—	7	12	—	1	—	—	94	60	(e)	20				
Public health service	228	98	17	—	68	1	4	40	—	—	113	113	109	115				
School hygiene medical service	129	114	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	123	144	144				
School hygiene nursing service	144	130	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	133	144	144				
Other health services	405	297	32	—	7	47	4	15	(c)	1	283	332	65	73				
Group and leisure-time activities, total	1,211	433	19	1	195	205	26	267	69	2	483	506	608	702				
Services of group-work agencies	486	1	—	—	120	163	26	115	67	1	—	—	437	456				
Special services of group-work agencies	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13		
Public recreation other than summer camps	508	431	19	1	67	28	—	56	(c)	—	483	506	110	119				
Swimmer camps	119	—	—	—	8	1	(c)	72	2	(c)	—	—	68	64				
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	129	10	(c)	—	52	61	5	—	(c)	1	—	—	119	129				
Social-service exchange	14	10	—	—	41	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14		
Community Chest	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	42		
Sectoral financial federations	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	45		
Council of social agencies	17	(c)	—	—	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15		
Other social welfare planning councils	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4		

^a Total or net sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.
^b Includes \$435,623 from sectarian financial federations.
^c Excludes \$435,623 from sectarian financial federations.
^d Excludes \$435,623 from sectarian financial federations.
^e Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1940 and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

Field of service	Public funds						Private funds						Expenditures under—					
	Total 1942	Local expenditures 1942	Federal Local	Federal State	Community other sources	Charity other sources	Receipts from fringe activities	Receipts from clients receiving service	Net receipts from other activities	All other	All other	All other	Public suspen- sions 1940	Private suspen- sions 1940	Public suspen- sions 1942	Private suspen- sions 1942		
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$4,655	\$677	\$915	\$1,090	\$377	\$110	\$14	\$1,355	\$35	\$101	\$4,967	\$2,924	\$1,417	\$1,772				
Child welfare, total.....	267	125	27	1	48	10	2	45	3	8	107	175	122	102	141			
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	159	54	1	48	10	2	45	3	8	19	67	115	92					
Institutions for dependent children.....	49	39			(b)					40	49	2						
Day nurseries.....																		
Nursery homes.....																		
Services to children with behavior problems.....	26	28																
Institutions for dependent children.....	26	27																
Other child-welfare services.....	31																	
Family welfare and relief, total.....	2,262	251	775	1,087	25	31	5	7	7	75	4,325	2,122	102	141				
Work Projects Administration.....	375		375															
Fair Security Administration.....	(b)		(b)		5	19	1	1	(b)									
General relief and family welfare.....	218	106	86	62														
Aid to dependent children.....	173	60	50	63														
Aid to the aged.....	1,272	10	4	13														
Aid to the blind.....	27																	
Service centers for migrants and travelers.....	5																	
Service centers for transient aliens.....																		
Shelters for transient homeless.....																		
Special overnight care.....																		
Legal aid.....	80	62																
Institutes for aged, dependent adults.....	P1																	
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....																		
Other services to the handicapped.....																		
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	13	13																
Other relief and service to adults.....	20																	
Other relief and service to adults.....																		
Health services, total.....	1,776	267	133	2	106	45	1	1,206	(b)	15	501	591	895	1,184				
General and special health services.....	1,251	141	1	60	40	1	1,142			6	61	133	138	1,118				
Institutions for health, medical, and dental patients.....	176																	
Institutions for patients and mental patients.....	192	30	129		10													
Institutional advertising and certifying bureaus.....	19																	
Clinic service.....	P																	
Mental-hygiene clinics.....																		
Medical service: Doctors' offices.....	Q																	
Public health service.....																		
Public-health nursing service.....	61	20	1		29	4	(b)	6	(b)									
School hygiene medical service.....	3	3		(b)	1	(b)		(b)	(b)									
School hygiene nursing service.....	24	21			2													
Other health services.....	45	38	3															
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	344	34																
Services of framework agencies, total.....	255																	
Special services of framework agencies.....																		
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	35		34															
Local groups under national programs.....	32																	
Summer camps.....	22																	
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	47																	
Social-service exchange.....																		
Community Chest.....	2																	
Council of social agencies.....	45																	
Other social-welfare planning councils.....																		

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Figures less than \$500.

c Data not available.

d Expenditures of one agency providing

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service^a and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

	Field of service	CINCINNATI AREA										Expenditures under private auspices	Expenditures under public funds	Expenditures under private auspices			
		Public funds			Confederations			Income from persons investing in their activities			Public services						
		Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Community chest	Other sources	Income from investments receiving service	All other	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940			
Total, all fields	\$20,056	\$5,059	\$3,285	\$4,411	\$1,706	\$725	\$302	\$1,954	\$54	\$306	\$16,558	\$12,739	\$5,471	\$7,362			
Child welfare, total	1,242	491	111	—	—	305	85	66	83	5	76	310	479	632	763		
Protective foster care of dependent children	376	157	—	—	—	133	25	29	—	12	9	116	362	260	361		
Institutions for dependent children	308	84	38	—	—	133	26	25	37	55	36	38	338	42	430	454	
Day nurseries	46	—	—	—	—	22	17	5	5	(b)	2	42	42	38	42	46	
Maturity homes	42	—	—	—	—	22	14	5	—	—	—	149	186	138	138	138	
Services to children with behavior problems	186	150	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	115	53	53	53	54	
Institutions for delinquent children	193	91	46	—	—	35	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other child welfare services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Family welfare and relief, total	10,160	3,983	2,526	4,373	501	290	118	237	232	232	232	12,979	8,776	1,208	1,302		
Work Projects Administration	2,600	—	2,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,015	2,600	—	—	—	
(b) Farm Security Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,311	(b)	—	—	—	
General relief and family welfare	2,610	1,390	769	—	—	364	73	6	5	1	—	3,375	2,156	430	430	430	
Assist to dependent children	3,479	1,611	145	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,513	2,479	—	—	—	
Assist to the aged	3,114	26	1,558	1,558	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,559	3,116	—	—	—	
Assist to blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	666	74	—	—	—	
Services and relief to transients and travelers	11	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	
Special services to transients	119	37	37	—	—	6	(b)	—	39	(b)	—	186	73	30	30	46	
Shelters for transient and homeless	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Special overnight care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Legal aid	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	822	242	5	5	—	33	207	164	165	—	—	52	229	241	528	528	
Institutions for aged, nondependent adults	42	200	—	—	—	10	6	(b)	173	11	10	10	186	186	186	186	
Institutions for the handicapped	28	42	—	—	—	26	4	2	5	4	—	26	29	34	34	42	
Other services to the handicapped	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other relief and services to disabled	47	—	—	—	—	41	1	4	4	(b)	—	—	—	48	47	47	
Health services, total	7,405	2,522	649	37	430	294	186	3,236	22	57	57	3,006	3,195	3,102	4,211	4,211	
General and special hospitals	4,701	1,166	137	6	103	170	117	2,052	21	42	42	1,138	1,172	2,592	3,619	3,619	
Hospitals for general and tuberculosis patients	1,015	730	64	494	—	31	68	207	139	13	13	670	752	193	262	262	
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	653	679	—	—	—	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	320	126	5	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	184	147	136	136	
Clinic services	40	10	—	—	—	20	10	(b)	36	(b)	—	—	—	42	40	40	
Mental-hygiene clinics	33	32	(b)	—	—	1	(b)	(b)	—	(b)	—	34	32	—	—	—	
Medical service, "physicians' offices"	20	13	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	(c)	11	11	11	7	7	7	
Field health-nursing service	119	51	(b)	—	—	47	3	17	—	1	1	51	51	50	60	60	
School hygiene-medical service	76	68	(b)	—	—	8	6	(b)	—	(b)	1	69	69	68	68	68	
School hygiene-nursing service	52	49	(b)	—	—	3	1	1	1	1	1	49	49	2	3	3	
Other health services	261	181	5	7	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	194	66	66	66	
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	1,090	162	—	—	339	67	59	398	54	31	263	286	676	813	813	813	
Services of group-work agencies	638	—	—	—	257	45	51	209	52	23	—	—	529	638	638	638	
Public recreation, other than park and camp	266	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	286	—	—	—	
Local parks under national programs	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	66	66	
Swim centers	100	—	—	—	—	23	13	8	60	2	3	—	—	95	109	109	
Planning, finance, org., and coordinating services	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	1	—	—	—	—	—	156	193	193
Social-service exchange	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	102	102
Community Chest	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	36	55	55
Sectoral financial federations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	21	29	29
Councils of social-welfare planning councils	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Less than \$500. ^c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service totals.

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Less than \$500. ^c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service totals.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousands)*

CLEVELAND AREA

Field of service	Public funds					Private funds					Expenditures under —				
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from Community Chest or Other sources	Income from investments	Grants from persons receiving other activities	Net grants from public foundations	All other	Public subsidies 1942	Private subsidies 1942	Other 1942	1940	1942	1940
TOTAL, all fields	\$33,173	17,479	55,664	56,458	\$3,031	\$665	\$1,480	\$7,636	1342	\$696	\$41,101	\$20,227	\$11,722	\$12,346	
Child welfare, total	2,599	1,214	84	760	127	156	202	18	6	1,345	1,306	1,169	1,292		
Protective, foster care of dependent children	1,210	714	8	396	9	112	55	2	851	725	62	472	485		
Institutions for dependent children	620	334	6	65	16	3	21	1	(b)	1,352	1,195	99	134	132	
Day nurseries	83	63	1	52	12	2	10	(b)	1,362	3,386	3,087	3,186	3,186	833	
Maternity homes	241	239	75	30	5	3	6	2	233	24	68	68	63		
Services to children with behavior problems	311	187	75	30	5	3	6	2	211	267	35	35	44		
Institutions for delinquent children															
Other child-welfare services															
Family welfare and relief, total	14,641	1,991	4,461	6,415	606	198	325	89	5	551	34,683	12,854	1,538	1,787	
Work Projects Administration	4,250	1,111	4,260	4,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,780	4,250	.....	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration										(b)	8,671	3,352	780	833	
Aid to dependent children and family welfare	4,185	1,129	2,223	452	126	243	11	.....	1,362	1,195	99	134	132		
Aid to dependent children	1,365	442	1,351	402	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,362	3,386	3,087	3,186	3,186		
Aid to the aged	3,366	1,153	1,693	357	13	14	1	1	1,362	3,386	3,087	3,186	3,186		
Aid to the blind	114	41	17	30	30	19	19	19	1,362	3,386	3,087	3,186	3,186		
Services and relief to transients and travelers	90	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	1,362	3,386	3,087	3,186	3,186		
Special service to transients and travelers	280	116	116	2	(b)	16	16	16	1,362	3,386	3,087	3,186	3,186		
Shelters for transient and homeless									1,362	3,386	3,087	3,186	3,186		
Special overnight care									1,362	3,386	3,087	3,186	3,186		
Legal aid	22	99	7	21	53	57	68	1	1,362	3,386	3,087	3,186	3,186		
Settlements for aged, dependent adults	340	99	7	17	13	15	1	52	1,362	3,386	3,087	3,186	3,186		
Other services to aged, dependent adults	595	3	7	69	25	11	14	1	1,362	3,386	3,087	3,186	3,186		
Other services to handicapped	69	113	113	10	10	10	10	10	1,362	3,386	3,087	3,186	3,186		
Domestic relations and probation services	43	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,362	3,386	3,087	3,186	3,186		
Other relief and service to adults									1,362	3,386	3,087	3,186	3,186		
Health services, total	13,736	3,929	1,127	43	634	159	930	47	111	4,904	5,537	7,450	8,199		
General and special hospitals	9,588	2,020	143	136	108	745	6,390	6,746	6,746	1,227	2,431	6,459	7,157		
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	491	481	9	.....	.....	.....	96	1	1,227	2,431	6,459	7,157	7,157		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	1,265	210	959	.....	.....	.....	165	8	1	1,227	2,431	6,459	7,157		
Hospital admitting and discharge bureaus	16	19	19	27	253	1	61	1	(b)	1,227	2,431	6,459	7,157		
Clinic service	749	233	1	40	40	1	1	1	1,227	2,431	6,459	7,157	7,157		
Mental health clinics	60	19	1	21	21	1	42	1	1,227	2,431	6,459	7,157	7,157		
Mental health houses and doctors' offices	97	94	1	10	98	37	57	1	1,227	2,431	6,459	7,157	7,157		
Public health clinics	100	32	1	10	10	10	10	10	1,227	2,431	6,459	7,157	7,157		
Public health laboratories	362	179	1	138	138	138	138	138	1,227	2,431	6,459	7,157	7,157		
School hygiene medical service	133	133	143	143	143	143	143	143	1,227	2,431	6,459	7,157	7,157		
School hygiene nursing service	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	1,227	2,431	6,459	7,157	7,157		
Other health services	710	382	14	6	71	49	48	27	67	1,227	2,431	6,459	7,157	7,157	
Group and leisure-time activities, total	1,837	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	689	67	58	509	62	30	403	505	1,227
Services of group-work agencies	1,036	19	.....	.....	505	24	48	317	58	74	74	.....	.....	1,036	1,036
Public recreation other than summer camps	498	327	.....	.....	2	17	1	171	.....	(b)	395	498	.....	1,036	1,036
Local groups under national programs	93	192	6	.....	78	12	1	1	1	1	62	64	93	93	93
Summer camps	192	192	6	43	15	9	111	4	4	7	7	7	149	185	185
Planning, financing, and coordination services	361	12	12	312	13	10	10	1	1	56	25	25	338	336	
Social-service exchange	45	12	12	100	100	1	1	1	1	66	25	25	24	20	
Community Chest	178	12	12	20	20	1	1	1	1	66	25	25	174	178	
Community fund and general welfare foundations	19	19	19	177	177	1	1	1	1	66	25	25	174	178	
Community social-welfare planning councils	91	91	91	177	177	9	10	1	1	66	25	25	174	178	
Other social-welfare planning councils	47	47	47	38	38	9	10	1	1	66	25	25	174	178	

* Total amount of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.
 ** Less than \$500.
 *** Expenditures for medical social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic services totals.
 **** Expenditures for public health-maternal and child-welfare services included in public health-maternal and child-welfare services totals.
 ***** Expenditures for public health-nursing service included in public health-maternal and child-welfare services totals.
 ***** Expenditures for school hygiene nursing service included in public health-maternal and child-welfare services totals.

c Data not available for one agency then in operation.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Hospitals, 1940 and 1942—Continued

	Field of service	Public funds										Expenditures under —							
		Total expenditures		Local		Federal		Contributions		Income from investments		Services performed other than service		All other		Public supplies		Private supplier	
		1942	\$1,033	\$1,923	\$3,405	\$560	\$343	\$46	\$1,534	\$137	\$220	\$5,099	\$6,517	\$2,057	\$2,764	1940	1942		
DALLAS AREA																			
Child welfare, total	339	108	45	(b)	87	74	—	—	18	5	3	109	155	172	184	—	—		
Protective, foster care of dependent children	79	51	14	(b)	26	(b)	—	—	2	5	(b)	24	51	23	28	—	—		
Institutions for dependent children	159	16	14	(b)	42	72	—	—	8	2	2	27	31	120	128	—	—		
Day nurseries	20	—	—	—	18	(b)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	14	20	—	—		
Maternity homes	9	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	15	9	—	—		
Servicemen to children behind or problems	25	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Institutes for delinquent children	48	18	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other child-welfare services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Family welfare and relief, total	5,675	247	1,626	3,275	127	73	1	14	2	211	3,876	5,249	216	426	—	—	—	—	
Work Projects Administration	1,750	—	—	1,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,558	1,750	—	—	—	—		
Farm Bureau Administration	359	235	107	71	51	(b)	—	—	—	—	(b)	242	235	85	123	—	—		
General Welfare and Community Welfare	216	2	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Aid to dependent children	2,936	86	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,046	2,936	—	—	—	—	
Aid to the blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Service and relief to transients and travelers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Special service to transients and homeless	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	21		
Special overnight care	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13		
Legal advice for aged, dependent adults	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Long-term care for aged, dependent adults	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other services to the handicapped	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Recreational and probation service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other relief and services to adults	37	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	43		
Health services, total	2,609	580	253	90	121	107	41	41	70	5	974	937	1,353	1,672	—	—	—		
General and special hospitals	1,856	295	51	47	48	71	35	35	1,303	6	(b)	370	391	1,120	1,465	—	—		
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	76	295	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	1	65	254	163	—	—		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	163	155	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Clinic services	279	50	—	26	22	16	6	33	56	(b)	63	80	174	129	—	—	—		
Medical diagnostic clinics	17	—	—	17	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	20	14	17	—	—		
Medical and doctors' offices	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	13	6	5	4	—		
Medical social service	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Public health and nursing service	75	36	1	9	28	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	41	41	36	34		
School hygiene medical service	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—		
School hygiene nursing service	19	11	5	8	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	30	—	—		
Other health service	154	118	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	131	14	23	—		
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	559	97	—	—	133	85	3	181	—	60	1	138	173	286	386	—	—		
Services of group-work agencies	238	—	—	—	66	49	3	63	57	(b)	—	—	—	173	238	—	—		
Special services of group-work agencies	20	9	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—		
Public recreation other than summer camps	173	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Local groups under national programs	55	(b)	—	—	36	13	(b)	—	75	1	—	138	173	—	—	—	—		
Summer camps	73	—	—	—	24	12	(b)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pioneering, financing, and coordinating services	100	3	(b)	(b)	92	5	—	—	37	2	—	—	—	3	61	97	—		
Social service exchange	7	—	(b)	(b)	6	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Community Chest	69	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	69	—		
Sectarian finance federations	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	16		
Local social service planning councils	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

b. Total of sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

c. Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in Part I, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds,^a 1940 and 1942
(In thousands)^b

Field of service	Public funds						Private funds						Expenditures under—		
	Total expenditures 1942			Federal	State	Local	Contributions Community Other Society Chiefs			Receipts from other welfare service	Receipts from other welfare activities	Net profits of other welfare activities	All other	Public subsidies	Private subsidies
	Total	all funds	total	total	total	total	total	total	total	total	total	total	total	total	total
Child welfare, total—	384	202	40	(b)	64	10	1	33	.....	10	220	238	124	145	145
Protection, foster care of dependent children—	143	42	33	(b)	17	4	1	1	.....	(b)	41	40	90	103	103
Institutions for dependent children—	152	87	33	(b)	6	2	2	10	.....	(b)	111	119	32	34	34
Day nurseries—	9	1	1	(b)	1	1	1	1	.....	(b)	2	2	9	9	9
Maternity homes—	3	3	3	(b)	1	1	1	1	.....	(b)	3	3	3	3	3
Services to children with behavior problems—	20	20	20	(b)	1	1	1	1	.....	(b)	33	33	33	33	33
Institution for children with behavior problems—	47	41	7	(b)	1	1	1	1	.....	(b)	32	47	47	47	47
Other child welfare services—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total—	3,932	306	1,295	2,030	71	22	11	12	1	176	6,334	3,631	220	301	301
Work Projects Administration—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Farm Service Administration—	474	102	291	65	54	17	3	3	4	4	1,481	397	71	78	78
General relief and family welfare—	226	73	65	87	1	1	1	1	1	1	204	226	226	226	226
Aid to the aged—	1,866	14	5	933	93	19	1	1	1	1	1,622	1,666	1,666	1,666	1,666
Aid to the blind—	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	38	38	38	38
Service and relief to transients and travelers—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special service to transients and travelers—	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shelters for transient and homeless—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special covering care—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Institutions for aged, dependent adults—	89	78	78	(b)	4	7	3	1	1	1	169	75	78	15	11
Institutions for aged, dependent adults, sheltered environment—	175	175	175	(b)	7	1	1	1	1	1	175	175	175	175	175
Other services to the handicapped—	8	8	8	(b)	6	1	1	1	1	1	18	19	4	8	8
Domestic-relations and probation services—	38	31	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other relief and service to adults—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Health services, total—	3,111	614	196	16	124	104	11	1,938	1	108	4,38	5,54	1,931	2,578	2,578
General and special hospitals—	2,440	259	24	2	85	73	10	1,889	(b)	97	(b)	32	120	120	120
Hospitals for chronic and tubercular patients—	224	104	104	104	47	147	1	13	31	4	211	224	224	224	224
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients—	12	8	8	8	2	2	1	1	3	2	17	17	17	17	17
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus—	31	11	11	11	4	4	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Clinic service—	11	11	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medical clinic services—	11	11	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medical and nursing clinics—	23	13	13	13	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medical and nursing clinics, hospital and doctors' offices—	70	40	40	4	24	5	1	3	(b)	2	9	10	72	69	69
Public health-nursing services—	9	9	9	16	16	10	10	21	21	21	6	9	4	9	9
School hygiene medical service—	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	8	8	4	26	26
Other health services—	142	106	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	102	116	118	118	118
Grown-work and leisure-time activities, total—	636	38	38	35	167	76	34	231	8	47	101	100	468	526	526
Services of group-work agencies—	456	35	133	59	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Special services of group-work agencies—	11	11	11	11	11	11	1	3	4	1	101	100	100	100	100
Public recreation other than summer camps—	100	38	38	28	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Local groups under national programs—	47	20	20	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4
Summer camps—	20	20	20	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Planning, financing, and coordinating services—	61	5	5	5	43	43	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	45	43
Social-service exchanges—	43	43	43	43	43	43	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	45	43
Community Chest—	43	43	43	43	43	43	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	45	43
Secular financial federations—	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Council of social agencies—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other social-welfare planning councils—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.^b Totals less than \$50.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1940, 1942, and by Hospitals, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In thousands)

APPENDIX

49

DES MOINES AREA

Field of service	Public funds						Private funds						Expenditures under —					
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from individuals	Income from in- vestments	Net receipts from persons receiving public assistance	Net receipts from nonresi- dents from other utilities	Public supplies 1940	1942	Public supplies 1940	1942	Private supplies 1940	1942	Private supplies 1940	1942		
Child welfare, total	\$6,296	\$1,416	\$731	\$2,639	\$313	\$71	\$12	\$1,064	\$2	\$44	\$7,092	\$4,830	\$1,208	\$1,456				
Protective, foster care of dependent children	392	154	61	(b)	46	17	8	15		(b)	154	185	106	117				
Institutions for dependent children	70	36	24		26	3	5			(b)	10	15	48	55				
Other institutions for dependent children	110	58	41		10	10	6			(b)	71	73	33	37				
Nonresidential services	24				10	4	5			(b)			24	24				
Services to children with behavior problems	38	38					3			(b)			38	38				
Institutions for delinquent children	59	23	36										38	59				
Other child-welfare services	1			1	(b)										1			
Family welfare and relief, total	3,973	631	610	2,623	29	18	3	16	1	42	6,193	3,863	81	110				
Work Projects Administration	2,000			2,000							3,713	2,000						
Fire Service Administration	(b)			(b)							1,114	504						
General relief and family welfare	530	501	2		11	12	2	2			51	41						
Assistance for transient and homeless	41	41	41	547	87						1,168	1,173						
Aid to the aged	1,733	18	18	36	6	(b)				(b)			72	73				
Aid to the blind	73					(b)								6				
Service and aid to veterans and dependents	7	1	1											1				
Shelters for transient and homeless	5	4												3				
Special overnight care	3												2					
Legal aid	75	63			3	2	1	5	1		41	66	10	12				
Investments for aged, dependent adults	50	(b)			1	2		6		(b)	1		2	3	30	50		
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	9	3			3	2				(b)				2	6			
Other services to the handicapped														9	9			
Domestic relations and probation services	9				4	1		3		(b)								
Other relief and services to adults																		
Health services, total	1,676	596	60	16	64	21	1	917	(b)	(b)	665	65	187	220	693	889	906	
General and special hospitals	1,100	140	47	3	12	9	1	930	(b)	(b)	196	196	65	75				
Hospitals for chronic and tubercular patients	75	60	5								196	224						
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	224	213	9															
Research and training and existing clinics	74	46			14	3		3	(b)	(b)	62	54						
Medical-surgical clinics	11	(b)	2		10	(b)			(b)	(b)								
Medical service homes and hospitals	14	11													10	11		
Medical-social services																		
Public health nursing services	62	17			6	28	(b)	11		(b)	19	15						
School hygiene medical services	15	18													15	16		
School hygiene nursing services	48	47			1										43	49		
Other health services	43	41			3		9		(b)		62	44		8				
Community and recreation activities, total	312	38			141	45	1	116	(b)	1	86	82	214	230				
Services of group work agencies	132				102	2	1	27		(b)					131	132		
Special services of group-work agencies	15				3	11		44		(b)					15	15		
Final accounting and payment services	93	10			29			11		(b)					82			
Local government investment programs	40				7	1		34		1					86			
Summer camps	43														42	43		
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	33							32										
Social-service exchanges	1															1		
Community Chest	24														22	24		
Securities of financial federations															6	8		
Council of social agencies	8																	
Other social-welfare planning councils																		

a Total current sum of figures before rounding; not may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

c Data not available.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN WARTIME

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

(In Thousands)*

Field of service	FORT WORTH AREA										Expenditures under—				
	Public funds			Contributions			Private funds								
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Community charity	Other sources	Income from in- vestments	Income from per- sonal services	Net in- come from other activities	All other	Public sus- penses 1940	Private sus- penses 1940	Private sus- penses 1942		
TOTAL, all fields	\$16,100	\$635	\$1,247	\$2,828	\$235	\$75	\$21	\$937	\$36	\$66	\$4,582	\$4,774	\$4,961	\$1,327	
Child welfare, total	157	57	26	(b)	45	17		6	6	1	64	79	88	78	
Protective, foster care of dependent children	4	3	20	(b)	1	(b)		(b)	5	(b)	3	3	1		
Institutions for dependent children	93	7	7	(b)	41	14		(b)	6	(b)	21	21	73	73	
Day nurseries	9					3		(b)			10	9	5	5	
Maternity homes	4					1					15	27	8	4	
Services to children with behavior problems	27	27									18	19			
Institutions for delinquent children	19														
Other child-welfare services															
Family welfare and relief, total	4,155	149	1,073	2,773	40	30	1	9	5	76	3,870	3,900	77	165	
Wartime Projects Administration	1,700										2,818	1,700			
Family Security Administration	174	119			2						246	116			
General relief and family welfare	137				68	27	24		3		137				
Aid to dependent children	1957				978	978					755	1,987			
Aid to the aged	37				18	18		(b)			37				
Aid to the blind															
Service to transients and travelers	4					4									
Special service to travelers															
Shelter or transients and homeless	14					2	5	7	(b)						
Special medical and dental care															
Leisure and recreation															
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	30				26	7	6	4	1	2					
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	94														
Other services to the handicapped	1														
Domestications and probation services															
Other relief and service to adults	5	3				2					1				
Health services, total	1,480	393	149	54	11	13	15	834	9	1	561	607	647	873	
General and special hospitals	1,064	188	3	3	6	4	15	832	3	(b)	193	195	636	859	
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	61	38	20					(b)	1	(b)	50	61			
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	124	(b)	116		2			(b)	7	(b)	98	124			
Hospitals admitting and certifying bureaus	50	31			23	(b)	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	59	55	3	3	
Chronic disease clinics	11	9									11				
Medical services: Nurses and doctors' offices															
Medical service	45	30			14						36	45			
Public-health-nursing service	17	17									14	17			
School hygiene medical service	28	28									24	28			
School hygiene nursing service	81	50	10	10	5	5					70	70	8	11	
Other health services															
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	256	32				91	35	5	88	16	8	86	94	103	162
Services of group-work agencies	108					68	4	(b)	23	13	1			61	108
Special services of group-work agencies	11					1	3		(b)	8				11	
Public groups other than summer camps	94	32				5	5		52	2					
Local groups under national programs	22					15	2	(b)	11	1	(b)			20	22
Summer camps	21					7								21	21
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	53	4				48	(b)	(b)	(b)					4	45
Social-service exchange															48
Community chest	3					3		(b)						3	3
Secular financial federations	37					37		(b)						36	37
Council of social agencies	7	4				7	(b)		(b)					6	
Other social-welfare planning councils	6					2								7	2

* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspice, 1940 and 1942—Continued

HARTFORD AREA

Field of service	Public funds					Private funds					Expenditures under —				
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	Federal	Contributions from Com- munity sources	Income from in- vestments of personal service	All other activities	Total expenditures 1940	Public expendi- tures 1940	Private expendi- tures 1940	All other activities	Total expenditures 1942	Local	Federal	Contributions from Com- munity sources	Income from in- vestments of personal service	All other activities
TOTAL, all fields	\$9,406	\$1,636	\$1,888	\$487	\$759	\$247	\$500	\$3,244	\$1,02	\$82	\$5,400	\$4,385	\$3,078	\$4,951	
Child welfare, total	409	184	368	—	139	20	105	87	—	1	234	215	162	193	1942
Protective, foster care of dependent children	268	180	54	—	106	1	25	57	—	1	138	139	112	129	1942
Institution for dependent children	24	24	—	—	15	2	21	—	—	—	1	11	11	24	24
Day nurseries	49	46	—	—	2	16	4	5	—	—	1	40	40	15	15
Maternity homes	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	1	115	124	6	6
Services to children with behavior problems	130	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Institution for delinquent children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other child welfare services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Family welfare and relief, total	2,783	692	736	830	220	114	84	60	33	2	3,886	2,293	502	490	1940
Work Projects Administration	—	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,653	340	—	—	—
Farm Security Administration	933	561	135	194	21	12	17	—	—	2	1,064	696	275	226	1942
Aid to Dependent Family Welfare	198	59	86	58	—	—	—	—	—	1	111	99	—	—	—
Aid to Dependent Children	899	450	436	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	901	899	—	—	—
Aid to the Blind	15	10	5	8	(b)	1	1	(b)	—	1	14	15	8	10	1942
Services related to transients and travelers	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Special service to travelers	60	7	17	6	12	1	14	24	—	1	91	100	134	135	1942
Shelters for transient and home less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	12	14
Special overnight care	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Relief center for aged, dependent adults	236	56	44	5	66	58	11	9	9	(b)	13	15	15	15	1942
Other services to the blind, crippled, handicapped	16	2	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other services to the handicapped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic relations and protection service	15	15	—	—	6	14	13	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other relief and service to adults	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Health services, total	4,937	691	792	8	142	52	221	2,968	6	66	1,342	1,469	1,757	3,468	1942
General and special hospitals	3,583	271	100	—	32	192	2,924	3	64	424	383	1,529	3,200	1942	
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	282	17	262	—	75	—	—	—	1	194	282	—	—	—	—
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	489	86	403	—	—	—	—	—	1	432	432	—	—	—	—
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	138	66	45	1	30	28	(b)	—	1	98	81	—	—	—	—
Clinic service	29	10	15	(b)	—	2	26	—	1	11	12	25	29	29	1942
Natal hygiene clinics	—	10	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	(d)	—	—	—
Health centers, bases, and doctors' offices	122	21	8	—	14	14	2	—	2	44	45	126	128	128	1942
Public health service	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	53	44	—	—	—	—
School hygiene medical service	45	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	87	123	21	26	26	1942
School hygiene nursing service	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other health services	116	7	6	20	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group-welfare and leisure-time activities, total	615	—	—	—	198	57	89	148	12	45	65	65	460	553	1942
Services of group-work agencies	359	4	—	—	140	38	79	65	7	4	—	—	364	359	1942
Special services of group-work agencies	71	—	—	—	13	34	4	8	1	—	—	—	—	71	1942
Public service, other than summer camps	65	65	—	—	37	1	(b)	—	1	45	65	43	43	43	1942
Local groups under national programs	39	—	—	—	8	4	5	55	2	—	—	54	54	84	1942
Summer camps	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance, financing, and coordinating services	63	—	—	—	60	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social service exchange	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community Chest	36	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sisterhood financial federations	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Council of social agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other social welfare planning councils	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^c Data not available for 1940 for one agency then included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

^d Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^e Excludes the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousands)

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds										Expenditures under—					
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community other sources			Income from Investments Chest			Receipts from private persons providing service			All other		Public funds	
					1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	
TOTAL, all fields	\$9,015	\$1,319	\$1,576	\$3,006	\$924	\$138	\$235	\$11,774	\$78	\$59	\$5,125	\$5,911	\$2,357	\$3,104			
Child welfare, total	4,731	238	1,261	2,946	215	7	(b)	12	(b)	52	3,787	4,447	218	283			
Protective, foster care of dependent children	1,675	1	1,675	215	131	3	10	9	2	1	34	225	223	256	207		
Institutions for dependent children	201	63	3	(b)	52	2	9	5	1	1	78	162	174	148			
Day nurseries	155	88	3	(b)	12	1	1	1	1	1	76	12	12	15			
Safety nets	15				11						10				11	14	
Services to children with behavior problems	14	46	3								(b)	47	48	48			
Services to children for delinquent children	27	38	32		6						1	58	71	7	7		
Other child welfare services																	
Family welfare and relief, total																	
Work Projects Administration																	
Farm Security Administration																	
General relief and family welfare		354	202	82	82	6	(b)	8	(b)	4	387	205	102	149			
Aid to dependent children		164															
Aid to the aged		2,266															
Aid to the blind		71															
Service and relief to transients and tramps		24															
Special service to transients		16															
Specials to transient and homeless		1															
Legal aid																	
Institutions for aged, dependent adults		62															
Sheltered employment for the handicapped		73	35	11	11	4	(b)	1			48	31	34	28	29		
Other services to the handicapped												20	21	23	23		
Domestic relations and probation service		8										6	8		52		
Other relief and service to adults		13															
Health services, total		3,120	789	286	62	109	69	214	1,570	23	4	994	1,108	1,476	2,012		
General and special hospitals		2,177	393	16	9	10	34	165	1,529	22	(b)	334	398	1,284	1,792		
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients		123	186	66	15	15	15	15	1,529	22	60	89	123	123			
Hospital admissions and treatments		218	19	186					(b)	2	2	23	23	218			
Clinic service		296	140	6	29	22	15	50	34	1	151	174	97	122			
Mental hygiene clinics		27															
Medical services: Holes and doctors' offices		2	2														
Medical-social service		2	19														
Public-health nursing service		90	19	3	15	50	1										
School hygiene medical service		18	13	5	9	3											
School hygiene nursing service		41	28	9	6	18											
Other health services		126	98	4	6												
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total		577	58														
Services of group-work agencies		274	1														
Services of recreation agencies		74															
Public recreation other than summer camps		133															
Local arts and cultural programs		63															
Summer camps		34															
Planning, financing, and coordinating services		77															
Community Chest		8															
Sectarian financial federations		56															
Councils of social agencies		14															
Other social welfare planning councils																	

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.
 b Less than \$600.
 c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

KANSAS CITY, MO., AREA

Field of service	Public funds						Private funds						Expenditures under —					
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributors Community Other sources	Income from rental of buildings and other activities	Net receipts from charity and other service	All other	Public auspices 1940	Private auspices 1942								
TOTAL, all funds,	\$13,862	\$2,240	\$2,757	\$4,297	\$93	\$494	\$151	\$2,658	\$12	\$358	\$11,874	\$9,469	\$3,767	\$4,413				
Child welfare, total	655	271	28	(c)	205	34	65	28	2	213	284	331	351					
Protective, foster care of dependent children	153	64	—	—	71	8	(c)	9	—	(d)	63	51	90					
Institutions for dependent children	244	61	(c)	—	86	18	(c)	12	(c)	62	51	207	193					
Boarding houses	28	—	—	—	18	6	(c)	3	(c)	9	—	27	28					
Residential homes	6	—	—	—	20	—	(c)	2	(c)	—	—	28	22					
Services to children with behavior problems	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Institutions for dependent children	64	63	(c)	28	—	9	2	(c)	—	—	59	64	17					
Other child welfare services	123	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	(c)	83	106	19					
Family welfare and relief, total	7,652	233	2,319	4,271	238	125	59	93	5	309	9,226	6,857	652	705				
Work Projects Administration	2,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,717	2,400	—	—				
Food Security Relief and family welfare	4	—	—	—	2,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
General relief and family welfare	655	3	—	—	663	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
All to the poor	359	1	—	—	171	172	1	36	2	—	1,175	668	176	166				
All to the blind	2,639	2	—	—	349	1,285	2	—	—	—	278	343	—	—				
All to the aged	125	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	2,160	2,639	—	—				
Services and relief to transients and travelers	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	125	—	15				
Shelters for transient and homeless	90	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Special overnight care	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Legal aid and other legal expenses	340	193	—	—	10	14	64	46	15	(c)	191	194	126	136				
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	354	—	—	—	10	20	1	5	(c)	305	18	20	171	331				
Old people's homes, institutions, and hospitals	45	16	—	—	3	1	(c)	—	29	(c)	—	—	1	4				
Boarding homes and institutions for dependent adults	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	(c)	48	45	—	—				
Other relief and service to adults	61	—	—	—	—	23	21	—	—	10	11	58	49	—				
Health services, total	4,761	1,581	410	25	231	107	25	2,350	1	31	1,831	2,138	2,264	2,623				
General and special hospitals	3,353	909	8	(c)	44	57	21	2,302	(c)	11	843	988	988	2,365				
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	248	165	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	208	248	—	—				
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	478	142	—	—	314	—	—	—	19	1	2	496	478	—				
Hospitals for maternity and certifying bureaus	150	40	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Clinic service	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Mental hygiene clinics	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Medical service, dentists and doctors' offices	10	6	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Public health-medicine service	117	26	2	11	75	8	1	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—				
School hygiene medical service	6	3	(c)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
School hygiene nursing service	743	73	3	13	—	20	—	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other health services	253	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Group work and leisure-time activities, total	738	155	—	—	148	226	3	187	3	16	102	190	444	546				
Services of group-work agencies	291	—	—	—	—	118	86	2	75	9	—	—	—	—				
Special services of group-work agencies	61	4	—	—	—	14	43	—	—	1	—	—	—	—				
Public recreation other than summer camps	190	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	190	—	—				
Local groups under national programs	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	97				
Summer camps	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	97				
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	96	—	—	—	1	—	—	92	3	(c)	—	—	—	—				
Social service exchange	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Consortiums	56	—	—	—	1	—	—	56	—	(c)	—	—	—	—				
Consolidated financial federations	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Councils of social agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4				
Other social-welfare planning councils	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	(c)	(c)	—	—	16	23				
Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation, and clinic service funds.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	(c)	—	—	8	8				

b Includes \$63,011 from certain financial federations.
e Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital

a Total represent sum of figures before rounding slightly from original figures.
f Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

Field of service	Public funds			Private funds			Expenditures under—									
	Total expenditure 1942	Local	State	Federal Community persons	Charity sources	Income from in- stitution and service activities	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public funds	Private auspices						
TOTAL, all fields	\$89,857	\$29,564	\$12,425	\$25,292	\$2,047	b \$3,054	\$564	\$14,604	\$143	\$1,242	\$94,932	\$68,525	\$16,282	\$21,332		
Child welfare, total	3,836	1,934	936	3	\$11	291	139	339	15	18	2,083	2,376	1,291	4,461		
Protective, foster care of dependent children	579	130	96	48	1	173	56	201	87	3	(c)	256	262	246	317	
Institutions for dependent children	929	71	67	5	(c)	234	197	130	13	45	49	823	880	78	94	
Day nurseries	164	67	5	1	56	13	1	22	1	1	55	70	53	67	67	
Welfare homes	67	5	1	1	21	17	17	(c)	(c)	1,143	1,005	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	
Services to children with behavior problems	1,143	143	143	1	27	3	5	11	4	2	722	852	91	102	102	
Institutions for dependent children	1,983	580	350	1	27	3	5	11	4	2	722	852	91	102	102	
Other child welfare services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Family welfare and relief, total	53,634	15,314	9,316	25,007	709	1,150	199	680	20	1,149	26,247	50,058	3,106	3,776	3,776	
Work Projects Administration	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	
Farm Security Administration	8,454	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454	
General relief and family welfare	5,869	3,589	3,589	3,589	3,589	3,589	3,589	3,589	3,589	3,589	3,589	3,589	3,589	3,589	3,589	
Aid to dependent children	3,589	784	1,560	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123	
Aid to the aged	30,029	8,195	7,112	14,696	14,696	14,696	14,696	14,696	14,696	14,696	14,696	14,696	14,696	14,696	14,696	
Aid to the blind	2,006	631	565	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	809	
Service and relief to transients and travelers	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Special service to travelers	21	19	19	(c)	40	21	8	40	21	8	(c)	86	86	86	86	
Shelters for transients and homeless	202	19	19	(c)	40	100	8	29	6	(c)	86	86	86	86	86	
Social security and welfare care	49	34	34	34	12	12	12	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	
Institutional aid	49	34	34	34	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	1,510	886	886	(c)	16	42	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	1,280	81	81	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
Other services to the handicapped	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Domestic relations and probation service	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	
Other relief and services to adults	288	36	36	36	104	134	9	9	4	1	17	17	17	17	17	
Health services, total	26,093	10,393	2,882	1,92	715	972	224	12,947	11	57	13,103	14,055	10,159	14,038	14,038	
General and special hospitals	17,476	4,110	549	42	42	535	53	12,294	57	57	12,294	14,875	8,790	12,602	12,602	
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	2,253	1,559	191	49	43	141	93	171	6	5	48	4,606	4,875	8,790	8,790	
Hospitals for chronic and mental patients	3,193	615	2,397	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hospitals for convalescent and certifying bureaus	1,787	1,112	14	35	2	167	128	72	259	1	1,362	1,199	642	642	642	
Clinic service	144	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	
Mental hygiene clinics	196	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	
Medical service	378	344	344	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	
Public health-nursing service	410	394	369	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	
School hygiene and nursing service	1,448	1,230	27	66	4	115	3	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	
Other health services	1,448	1,230	27	66	4	115	3	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	
Ground-work and leisure time activities, total	3,851	1,838	1,838	1,838	1,838	639	604	31	638	90	11	1,303	2,037	1,294	1,814	1,814
Services of grassroots agencies	905	565	565	565	565	438	151	31	201	78	6	6	6	6	6	6
Public assistance of grassroots agencies	1,823	1,823	1,823	1,823	1,823	365	107	53	138	9	(e)	1,972	808	905	905	905
Local associations of health and welfare camps	2,262	144	33	14	14	18	53	1	281	2	1	59	65	234	234	234
Summer camps	347	15	4	25	(c)	37	37	(c)	(c)	(c)	6	6	6	431	431	431
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	442	25	4	4	(c)	37	37	(c)	(c)	(c)	6	6	6	442	442	442
Social-service exchange	17	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
Community Chest	23	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Social-financial federations	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Council of social agencies	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Other social-welfare planning councils	71	21	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31

^a Total represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.^b Includes \$303,332 from sector financial federations.^c Excludes figures for medical-social service not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.^d Excludes figures for medical-social service not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Antepice, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In thousands)^a

Field of service	Public funds					Private funds					Expenditures under —				
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from other sources	Income from investments	Receipts from service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public supplies 1940	1942	1940	1942	Private supplies	
TOTAL, all fields	\$7,967	\$2,549	\$26	\$1,445	\$599	\$425	\$120	\$1,815	\$73	\$114	\$5,498	\$5,014	\$2,368	\$2,954	
Child welfare, total	781	483	21	21	71	43	38	31	(c)	59	552	210	229	1842	
Protective, foster care of dependent children	203	140	3	21	38	1	4	17	... (c)	166	148	49	54	54	
Institutions for dependent children	318	167	(c)	7	69	36	1	26	(c)	153	132	128	137	137	
Day nurseries	77	24	... (c)	4	17	2	1	3	... (c)	6	... (c)	6	7	7	
Maternity homes	24	115	115	17	17	4	4	... (c)	... (c)	127	115	20	24	24	
Services to children with behavior problems	115	61	16	21	5	... (c)	1	2	4	308	107	8	6	6	
Institutions for delinquent children	113	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	
Other child and family services	3,160	762	331	1,529	140	308	64	50	10	101	3,465	2,620	408	540	
Family welfare and related total	1,290	447	4	1,260	... (c)	87	61	2	1	9	2,358	1,250	... (c)	... (c)	
Welfare, public administration	611	216	216	322	272	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	491	452	440	440	440	
General Society Administration	611	216	216	322	272	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	... (c)	477	594	594	594	594	
Adoptive, foster and family welfare	11	34	5	6	5	11	6	60	... (c)	155	216	111	111	111	
Aid to dependent children	125	125	125	125	125	18	1	1	1	101	68	94	168	163	
Aid to the aged	132	132	132	132	132	18	1	1	1	101	(43)	11	89	92	
Ad to the blind	15	15	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Service and relief to transients and travelers	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	7	(c)	6	13	13	
Special service to transients and travelers	25	25	1	25	25	5	2	1	1	18	18	20	20	25	
Shelters for transients and homeless	11	11	11	11	11	5	5	60	... (c)	32	32	32	32	32	
Services for disabled and handicapped	141	387	299	5	5	1	1	1	1	101	68	94	168	163	
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	125	125	125	125	125	18	1	1	1	101	143	259	259	259	
Residential employment for the handicapped	132	132	132	132	132	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other services to the handicapped	13	13	13	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Residential relations and rehabilitation services	36	13	13	13	13	1	(c)	14	(c)	29	1	1	1	1	
Other relief and service to adults	13	9	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	(c)	1	1	1	
Health services, total	3,429	1,239	274	95	129	51	44	10	1,560	17	12	1,352	1,703	1,347	
General and special hospitals	2,162	934	5	52	52	1	7	1,471	15	11	416	582	212	1,579	
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	413	256	256	256	256	1	3	3	1	1	347	391	21	27	
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	256	256	256	256	256	1	1	1	1	1	193	259	259	259	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	239	139	139	139	139	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Clinic service	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Medical service clinics	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Medical service, clinics and doctors of medicine	18	18	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Medical social service	155	36	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
School hygiene and medical service	140	45	9	18	18	1	26	(c)	44	1	1	130	113	27	
Other health services	529	64	64	64	64	196	89	3	107	9	1	122	136	277	
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	237	144	144	144	144	22	3	59	8	(c)	122	136	189	201	
Services of group-work agencies	144	144	144	144	144	64	64	64	64	64	122	138	138	138	
Special recreation other than summer camps	126	126	126	126	126	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Summer camps	41	41	41	41	41	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	68	2	2	2	2	63	3	3	73	1	1	1	1	1	
Social services exchange	4	4	4	4	4	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	
Community Chest	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	
Secular financial federations	18	18	18	18	18	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	12	
Council of social agencies	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Other social-welfare planning councils	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.
^b Includes \$1,425 from sectarian financial federations.
^c Not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

^d Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

^e Less than \$50.

^f Expenditures for medical-social service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousands)^a

Field of service	Milwaukee Area						Expenditures under—					
	Total expenditures	Public funds	Local	State	Federal	Community other than Chest	Income from investments in other service activities	Private funds	Public auspices	All other	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields	\$22,814	\$8,586	\$2,215	\$5,031	\$11,020	b \$573	\$173	\$4,447	\$163	\$506	\$26,072	\$16,513
Child welfare, total	1,346	677	124	.....	206	144	52	76	64	2	722	782
Protective, foster care of dependent children	275	75	3	.....	116	31	7	43	(c)	2	93	28
Institutions for dependent children	636	432	3	.....	79	35	19	2	14	206	174	197
Day nurseries for dependent children	9	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	2	2	206	215	215
Maternity homes	44	3	.....	.....	14	10	1	10	7	7	7	9
Services to children with behavior problems	93	93	116	.....	10	22	9	2	54	93	38	38
Institutions for delinquent children	287	74	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	188	72	72
Other child-welfare services	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(d)	2	99	99
Family welfare and relief, total	11,320	3,866	1,332	5,006	206	250	57	142	7	493	22,129	10,348
Worl Projects Administration	3,100	.....	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,992	3,100	925	1,073
Fare Security Administration	2,753	2,442	14	.....	141	153	11	13	4	14	6,366	2,456
General family welfare	3,122	357	287	.....	8	49	46	117	3	1	1,509	1,422
Aid to dependent children	3,063	622	805	1,545	26	62	1	1	2,842	2,805	3,006	3,006
Aid to the aged	123	123	26	35	1	1	1	1	116	123	116	116
Aid to the blind	19	.....	.....	.....	14	11	1	1	1	1	18	18
Service and relief to transients and travelers	25	6	.....	.....	.....	28	(c)	13	1	24	.....	19
Shelters for transient and homeless	69	.....	.....	.....	8	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
Special overnights care	8	.....	.....	.....	27	49	46	117	3	1	193	228
Legal aid and advice, dependent adults	463	221	29	11	39	(c)	(c)	453	1	1	73	73
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	541	8	12	.....	2	2	1	1	453	200	159	159
Institutions for dependents for the handicapped	3	.....	.....	.....	17	12	1	1	57	61	3	3
Other services to the handicapped	61	61	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	23	23
Direct correlations and picarations service	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	29	29
Other relief and service to adults	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Health services, total	8,275	3,055	746	26	262	139	59	3,955	29	5	3,993	4,179
General and special hospitals	4,445	922	1	145	69	38	3	3,465	(c)	4	1,056	1,031
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	633	375	196	.....	4	5	103	192	(c)	1	569	623
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	1,605	921	492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,447	1,591	14	14
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	383	173	12	(c)	43	1	14	111	28	255	200	159
Clinic service	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	32	32	32
Medical and dental clinics	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	2	2	2
Medical social service agencies	29	6	.....	.....	10	9	2	66	(c)	(c)	169	112
Public health-maintenance services	242	110	159	1	1	1	1	1	197	112	112	112
School hygiene medical service	159	93	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	159	128	128
Other health services	395	233	44	22	15	62	19	19	229	229	85	85
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	1,067	968	13	199	22	4	373	62	5	1,229	1,204	406
Services of group-work agencies	307	.....	.....	.....	139	19	1	87	58	4	277	307
Public recreation other than summer camps	1,204	988	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	.....	1,229	1,204	1,204
Social groups under national programs	62	.....	.....	.....	44	1	3	15	2	(c)	47	62
Swim teams	94	.....	.....	.....	19	2	(c)	69	2	1	62	94
Planning, finance, and coordinating services	105	.....	.....	.....	98	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	105
Social-service exchange	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9
Community Chest	61	.....	.....	.....	61	17	1	1	1	1	15	17
Sectarian financial federations	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18
Council of social agencies	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	1	1	1	20	18
Other social-welfare planning councils	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a Total is represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

^b Includes \$174,200 from sectarian financial federations.

^c Less than \$500.

^d Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1940 and 1942—Continued^a
(In Thousand\$)

NEW ORLEANS AREA										Expenditures under—							
Field of service		Total population 1940		Public funds Local		General State		Contributions Community charitable sources		For one- person residence or treatment		For front- line activities		Public expenditures 1940		Private expenditures 1940	
TOTAL, all fields	\$15,141	\$972	\$4,769	\$5,192	\$641	\$564	\$273	\$2,389	\$61	\$269	\$1,265	\$11,911	\$3,392	\$4,130			
Child welfare, total	521	117	61	165	80	61	22	13	3	16*	141	39*	1,141	1,042			
Protective, foster care of dependent children	124	7	47	60	40	3	10	1	0	26	4*	142	76				
For maintenance of dependent children	231	27	—	62	52	1	10	2	4	4	144	29					
Day nurseries	1	—	—	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	1*	1*					
Maternity houses	25	1	—	1	1*	—	—	5	—	—	—	25					
Services to children with behavior problems	20	20	—	8	2	—	2	11	1	21	20	21*					
Institutions for delinquent children	9*	61	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34					
Other child-welfare services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30					
Family welfare and relief, total	8,135	61	2,159	5,098	163	310	49	45	6*	259	11,776	7,313	547	922			
Work Projects Administration	3,700	—	3,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,577	3,700	—	—			
Fair Security Administration	666	—	424	—	87	91	(b)	4	(b)	—	1,313	1,324	11*	11*			
General relief and family welfare	1,227	—	943	733	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,304	1,317	—	1,142			
Assistance to dependent children	1,223	—	665	666	52	—	—	—	—	—	1,007*	1,007*	—	—			
Relief to the blind	1,103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,103	—	—	—			
Relief to the aged	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Services related to transients and travelers	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Shelters for transient and homeless	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	6			
Special overnight care	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6			
Feral aid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1			
Institution for aged, dependent adults	303	59	—	35	128	48	23	(b)	11	—	57	232	246	250			
State employment for the handicapped	289	4	4	6	1	3	—	—	—	239	9	116	116	2			
Other services for persons in the sheltered community	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2			
Other services for persons in the sheltered community	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	78			
Health services, total	5,796	99	2,564	84	129	35	150	2,193	36	26	2,143	3,276	2,091	2,520			
General and special hospitals	1,676	15	1,510	13	7	74	2,019	17	12	1,181	1,545	1,696	2,131				
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	1,633	30	552	—	2	2	9*	1	1	3	1,63	23	23	23			
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Clinic services	570	105	260	38	42	5	45	67	5	2	135	1,389	1,389	1,389			
Ward and clinic clinics	22	—	—	—	3	3	19	—	—	—	—	—	22	22			
Medical service, hospitals and doctors' offices	4	1	—	—	3	(b)	10	—	—	(b)	2	1	2	2			
Medical and dental service	106	56	53	—	12	1	1	—	2	(b)	103	64	32	32			
Public health and medical service	10	30	—	—	46	(b)	—	—	—	(b)	19	30	1	1			
School hygiene, nursing, and medical service	27	27	19	46	13	17	(b)	3	(b)	27	27	27	27				
Other health services	428	329	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	252	384	1*	1*			
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	598	192	—	—	110	132	12	130	22	(b)	241	274	214	320			
Services of group-work agencies	163	1	—	—	94	15	4	28	20	—	—	15*	16*				
Special services of group-work agencies	86	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86				
Public recreation other than summer camps	278	190	—	—	—	8	78	2	—	—	241	274	30	38			
Local groups under national programs	36	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	32			
Summer camps	32	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10			
Planning, finance, and coordinating services	92	3	6	—	78	7	—	1	—	—	3	92	89	89			
Social-service exchange	8	(b)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8				
Community Chest federations	50	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4*	50				
Councils of social agencies	20	3	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	20				
Other social-welfare planning councils	13	—	—	—	6	4	(b)	—	(b)	(b)	—	3	10	10			

^aTotal is represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts separately in table, but were included in the year-on-year hospital and clinic service totals.

^bExcesses over \$500.

^cExcessures for medical-social service areas not reported.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN WARTIME

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousands)^a

OKLAHOMA CITY AREA										Expenditures under—			
Field of service		Public funds			Private funds			Receipts from private service activities			Public agencies		
Total expenditures	Local	Federal	State	Contributions	Income from investments	Income from private service activities	Other	Al1	Al1	Public agencies	1940	1942	
TOTAL, all fields	\$4,909	\$487	\$1,201	\$2,499	\$281	\$136		\$217	\$14	\$44	\$3,837	\$4,205	
Child welfare, total	190	57	64	50	14	4		...	...	92	104	79
Protective, foster care of dependent children	31	4	5	20	15	2		...	...	44	42	24
Institutions for dependent children	73	29	23	10	6	2		...	...	(b)	11	11
Day nurseries	13			6	6	1		...	...	17	25	11
Maternity houses	12							...	...	31	37	12
Services to children with behavior problems	25	25						...	...	...	...	...
Institutions for delinquent children	47	37						...	...	...	...	...
Other child-welfare services								...	...	...	...	...
Family welfare and relief, total	3,920	220	1,002	2,496	60	78	26	(b)	44	3,366	3,722	132	
Work Projects Administration	1,580			1,500				...	...	1,622	1,500	...
War Emergency Administration	322	186	18	53	61	3	3	(b)	5	193	204	31	
General emergency welfare	327	1	163	163				...	...	1,226	1,227	70
Aid to dependent children	1,612	3	801	807				...	...	1,612	1,612	118
Aid to the aged	46	(b)	23	23	1			...	...	33	46	...
Aid to the blind								...	...	...	...	...
Service and relief to transients and travelers	1							...	...	2	1	(b)
Special service to travelers								...	...	17	23	...
Shelters for transient and homeless	23						22		...	...	...	...
Special overnight care								...	...	...	...	...
Legal aid and advice	32	28				4	1			44	25	26	
Health clinics for aged, dependent adults	46	1						...	...	(b)	4	5
Sheltered employment for the handicapped								...	...	16	16	44
Other services to the handicapped								...	...	...	...	...
Domestic relations and probation service	3	3				4	13			3	3	22	
Other relief and service to adults	17							...	...	...	...	17
Health services, total	498	156	190	3	26	12	111			350	355	110	
General and special hospitals	207	11	85	...	1	1	108			90	101	87	
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	36	36	38	...			1			36	36	105	
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	38							2		34	38	...	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	60	20	24	(b)	8	3		...		42	44	15	
Child welfare clinics	11							...	...	38	37	16
Medical service clinics	37	37						...	...	...	...	11
Medical service offices and doctors' offices								...	...	...	...	...
Medical-social services								...	...	...	...	...
Public health-nursing service	26	20	6					...	...	28	26	...
School hygiene medical service	8	8						...	...	88	88	...
School hygiene nursing service	6	6						...	...	7	6	...
Other health services	69	54	2	3	9	2		...	...	62	59	8
Group-and leisure-time activities, total	258	24			112	31	76	14	14	28	24	172	
Services of group-work agencies	130				74	1	44			...	...	114
Special services of group-work agencies	28				6	22		...	...	28	24	28
Public recreation other than summer camps	24	24						...	...	30	35	...
Local groups, under train programs	45					30	6	8	1	...	19	30	
Summer camps	30					2	24	1		...	...	33
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	33						33			...	...	3
Social-service exchange								...	...	...	...	3
Community Chest								...	...	...	...	3
Service financial federations	25						25			...	...	26
Community social agencies	5						5			...	...	5
Other social-service planning councils								...	...	...	...	2

^aTotals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

^bLess than \$500.

^cDate not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES, BY FIELD OF SERVICE AND SOURCE OF FUNDS, 1942, AND BY AUSPICES, 1940 AND 1942—Continued.
(In thousands)*

	OMAHA AREA										Expenditures under Public auspices				Expenditures under Private auspices			
	Total expenditure 1942		Public funds 1942		Federal funds		Contributions from charity other than churches		Private funds from government or other activities		Net profits from private enter- prise of other activities		1940		1942			
	Total	Child welfare	Total	Federal	Charity	Other	Total	Charity	Other	Total	Other	Total	Other	Total	1940	1942		
TOTAL, all fields	\$6,635	\$803	\$1,239	\$2,252	\$487	\$409	\$221	\$1,322	\$119	\$83	\$6,710	\$4,288	\$2,040	\$2,346				
Child welfare, total	309	45	54	5	34	12	95	4	22	1	11	94	98	185	211			
Protective foster care of dependent children	71	10	12	5	10	24	75	2	9	1	15	50	57	102	112			
Institutions for dependent children	127	12	3	4	4	2	16	5	3	1	6	21	15	7	9			
Day nurseries	9																	
Maternity homes	27																	
Services to children with behavior problems	18	18																
Institutions for delinquent children	57	4	46															
Other child-care services																		
Family welfare and relief, total	3,633	340	766	2,214	153	47	13	36	1	68	5,992	3,324	308	309				
Welfare Project Administration	1,450			1,450														
General relief and family welfare	1,155	169	4	125	9	2												
Assistance to aged and handicapped children	432	41	185	185														
Assist to blind	1,142	41	584	584														
Auxiliary health services	1,35	1	17	17														
Relief to transients and travelers	5																	
Service to transients and travelers	5																	
Shelters for transients and homeless	8																	
Special overnight care																		
Legal aid, legal services for aged, dependent adults	119	67	6	17	5	11	17	1										
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	119	67	6	17	5	11	17	1										
Other services to the handicapped	76	3	3	3	3	3	31	2										
Dwelling rentals and protection service	10	8																
Other relief and services to adults	33																	
Health services, total	2,335	398	420	38	62	196	3	2,08	7	3	612	276	314	1,357	1,490			
General and special hospitals	1,664	236	275	13	136	136	(b)	1,203			13	13	19	40	52			
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	282																	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus																		
Clinic service	65	3	10	3	10	31	1	2	(b)	1	15	15	16	65	48			
Private physician clinics	63	17	37	1	9	9					16	54	54	9				
Medical social workers' offices	69	5	6	12	40		2	2	2	2	4	6	65	69				
Public health-maintaining service	6	6																
School hygiene medical service	36	36	1	23	13	1					41	116	15	13				
School hygiene nursing service	129	91																
Other health services																		
Group-welfare and leisure-time activities, total	308	20									15	20	246	288				
Social service agencies	211										5	(b)	179	211				
Special services of group-welfare agencies	6																	
Public recreation other than summer camps	20	20									15	20	14	49				
Local groups under national programs	49													23	20			
Summer camps	20																	
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	49													45	49			
Social service exchange	3													5	3			
Community Chest	3													33	38			
Counsel of financial federations														7	9			
Other social welfare planning councils	9																	

a Totals represent sum of figures for type of service shown in first column.
 b Excludes more than \$50,000.
 c Data not available for 1941; for more agency figures see Appendix.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

PROVIDENCE AREA

Field of service	Public funds					Private funds					Expenditures under—				
	Total expenditures 1942		Local	State	Federal	Contributions from Com- munity Chest		Income from in- vestments of other sources		Net profits from other service activities		All other public auspices		Private auspices	
	1940	1942				\$4,667	\$4,633	\$1,647	\$21	\$84	\$7,542	\$5,072	\$2,705	\$3,297	
Child welfare, total															
Protective, foster care of dependent children	205	10	107	45	45	24	5	13	1	1	263	305	237	261	
Services for dependent children	105	4	64	30	14	47	5	18	(c)	107	115	74	89		
Maternity homes	9	(c)	1	1	10	40	1	(c)	1	45	60	118	95		
Services to children with behavior problems	71	57	14	40	5	2	1	1	1	(c)	33	68	12	9	
Institutions for delinquent children	49	40	40	40	40	1	1	1	1	41	70	50	69		
Other child-welfare services	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
Family welfare and relief, total															
Work Projects Administration	3,872	713	1,392	1,290	158	77	133	33	13	78	6,040	3,896	473	475	
Farm Security Administration	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	6,703	6,660	660	660	
General relief and family welfare	1,360	554	662	662	662	662	662	662	662	662	2,131	2,126	150	144	
Aid to dependent children	358	39	183	136	118	17	5	3	1	1	260	358			
Aid to the aged	989	505	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	763	989			
Aid to the blind	13	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	13			
Service and relief to transients and travelers	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Special service to travelers and handicapped	49	13	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Special overnight care	6	(c)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Legal aid	288	50	2	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	660	67	214	222	
Institution for aged, dependent adults	54	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	43	6	6	47	
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Other services to the handicapped	25	5	20	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	21	28	28	28	
Domestic relations and probation service	50	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	46	46	46	
Other relief and service to adults	3,411	669	717	17	125	181	244	1,446	1	1	1,107	1,291	1,721	2,130	
Health services, total	2,063	457	50	40	29	47	183	1,192	(c)	(c)	409	370	303	1,633	
General and special hospitals	256	(c)	216	4	15	11	1	8	8	8	175	212	32	44	
Hospitals for chronic and tubercular patients	608	2	437	437	437	437	437	437	437	437	393	471	152	137	
Hospital and institutional certifying bureaus	139	35	1	1	1	20	16	15	15	15	21	21	21	21	
Clinic service	24	17	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Mental hygiene clinics	32	6	2	(c)	(c)	3	5	15	15	15	49	24	24	24	
Medical services—Homes and doctors' offices	132	48	48	(c)	(c)	48	1	12	26	26	(c)	10	5	5	
Public health nursing service	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
School hygienic medical service	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	35	32	32	32	
School hygienic nursing service	88	43	5	9	8	3	3	21	21	21	78	77	11	11	
Other health services	436	51	1	1	1	123	77	28	130	7	8	58	61	304	354
Group-work and leisure activities, total	257	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	39	21	67	6	3	.....	238	257	
Services of group work agencies	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	26	6	5	57	80	80	
Public recreation other than summer camps	80	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	
Public groups under national programs	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	5	3	1	2	1	26	25	
Summer camps	50	1	1	1	1	5	7	2	1	1	1	1	50	49	
Planning, finance, and coordinating services	85	1	1	6	6	66	9	2	1	1	1	1	60	60	
Community Chest	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	8	2	1	1	1	1	6	5	
Secular financial federations	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	43	46	
Council of social agencies	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	
Council of social-welfare planning councils	9	1	1	1	1	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	
Other social-welfare planning councils	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.^b Includes \$175,180 from securities in financial federations.^c Excludes for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.^d Excludes for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Sources of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

RICHMOND AREA

Field of service	Public funds			Expenditures under —								
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Private funds	Receipts from in- vestments	Rec- eipts from per- sonal service	All other	1940	1942	1940	1942	
TOTAL, all fields	\$5,383	\$1,210	\$825	\$1,270	\$563	\$320	\$65	\$997	\$1	\$132	\$4,469	\$4,047
Child welfare, total	492	116	56	79	97	15	21	16	120	28	55	234
Protective, foster care of dependent children	135	45	7	58	13	8	3	15	8	12	129	232
Institutions for dependent children	130	17	—	7	80	3	—	—	—	—	118	—
Day nurseries	10	1	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	9	10
Maternity homes	24	(b)	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	19	24
Services to children with behavior problems	56	36	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions for dependent children	56	36	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other child-and-family services	47	16	29	(b)	—	—	—	—	1	37	56	47
Final welfare and relief, total	2,096	416	243	1,222	162	73	39	9	42	3,069	1,875	313
Work Projects Administration	975	—	—	975	—	—	—	—	2,367	975	—	—
Farm Security Administration	362	162	72	107	—	—	—	—	(b)	327	246	135
General relief and family welfare	215	53	60	102	—	—	—	—	109	215	—	—
Aid to dependent children	309	82	97	130	—	—	—	—	230	309	—	—
Aid to the aged	22	6	6	10	(b)	—	—	—	18	22	—	—
Aid to the blind	12	1	1	7	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	9	12
Service and relief to transients and travelers	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	(c)	—	—
Special service to travelers	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	20
Search and rescue of transients and homeless	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	(c)	—
Legal aid	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	179	74	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	107
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	38	—	6	6	9	57	37	2	25	48	72	25
Other services to the handicapped	23	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	26
Domestic relations and probation service	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relief and service to adults	50	15	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	12	29	38
Health services, total	2,244	601	526	48	59	101	6	657	47	1,216	1,927	277
General and special hospitals	1,234	206	107	18	81	4	4	795	22	164	182	194
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	182	132	31	—	1	19	—	—	—	13	289	346
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	336	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital service and certifying bureaus	163	47	50	10	17	4	—	27	10	115	162	1
Clinic services	23	7	1	14	(b)	—	—	—	(b)	1	1	1
Medical clinics	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	30	—
Medical services, houses and doctors' offices	10	3	—	3	4	—	—	—	(c)	10	55	44
Medical-social service	102	58	(b)	1	23	—	2	16	—	12	11	47
Public health-nursing service	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	18	—
School hygiene medical service	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	17	18
School hygiene nursing service	127	80	13	45	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—
Other health and leisure-time activities, total	478	76	(b)	—	164	49	5	110	1	25	62	75
Services of grassroots agencies	284	1	—	134	32	5	90	—	20	—	—	—
Community service federations	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	197	284
Public recreation other than summer camps	75	75	—	—	25	(b)	—	—	—	62	75	—
Local groups under national programs	29	(b)	(b)	—	2	(b)	—	—	1	3	—	—
Summer camps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	103	(b)	(b)	—	102	—	—	(b)	—	(b)	(b)	—
Community chest	63	—	—	—	5	—	—	(b)	—	(b)	(b)	—
Sectional financial federations	5	—	—	—	63	—	—	(b)	—	(b)	(b)	—
Council of social agencies	19	—	(b)	—	17	—	—	(b)	—	(b)	(b)	—
Other social welfare planning councils	17	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—

^a Total represents sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.^b Less than \$500.^c Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.^d Expenditures of one agency providing legal and medical services.^e Expenditures for medical-care services not reported separately for the two programs, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

ROCHESTER AREA									
	Public Funds			Private Funds			Expenditures under private auspices		
	Total expenditure in 1942	Local	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Income from in- vestments other than investments in securities and services	Per- cent from all other activities	Public sus- penses from all other sources	Private sus- penses from all other sources	Private sus- penses from all other sources
TOTAL—all fields	\$16,017	\$5,666	\$2,334	\$1,963	\$11,122	\$110	\$3,090	\$4,036	\$131
Child welfare, total	1,162	611	14	153	2	41	119	22	57
Protective, foster care of dependent children	611	633	14	60	1	15	87	2	461
Debt repayment for dependent children	131	52	—	63	1	14	24	19	541
Maternity homes	33	(1)	—	15	1	10	7	1	191
Services to children with behavior problems	18	109	—	15	2	(b)	—	—	2,389
Institutions for delinquent children	17	17	—	11	—	(b)	—	—	2,476
Other child-welfare services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,340
Family welfare and relief, total	6,658	2,685	1,398	1,963	223	39	93	217	9
Work Projects Administration	1,060	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000
Food Security Administration	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General relief and family welfare	2,436	826	—	132	10	5	45	—	5,612
Aid to dependent children	2,478	1,418	111	114	—	—	—	—	5,623
Aid to the aged	2,111	824	453	837	—	—	—	—	1,911
Services and relief to transients and travelers	27	9	6	11	3	(b)	—	—	2,111
Special service to travelers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Shelters for transient and homeless	59	1	—	—	2	15	2	29	9
Special overnourishment care	15	—	—	—	14	(b)	—	—	54
Legal aid	434	144	1	60	13	92	126	7	50
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	39	—	—	11	1	4	(b)	—	—
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
Other services to the handicapped	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
Domes to citizens and probation service	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c)
Other relief and services to adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Health services, total	6,890	1,874	923	391	50	285	3,448	1	2,783
General and special hospitals	4,484	980	3	154	21	83	3,242	—	894
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	551	537	—	—	—	—	—	—	427
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	966	893	—	—	—	—	—	—	966
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	396	86	3	72	171	62	—	1	90
Clinic service	47	15	—	20	12	(b)	—	—	53
Mental-hygiene clinics	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	186
Medical service, homes and doctors' offices	173	76	5	55	5	—	—	—	64
Medical social service	11	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Public health-nursing service	78	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
School hygiene-nursing service	145	71	19	38	12	—	—	—	64
Other health services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	1,182	492	—	—	284	19	10	252	124
Services of group-work agencies	497	—	—	—	213	11	9	139	123
Special services of group-work agencies	20	—	—	—	14	6	—	—	—
Public recreation other than summer camps	525	492	—	—	—	—	—	34	474
Local groups under national programs	52	—	—	—	51	(b)	—	1	525
Summer camps	89	—	—	—	6	2	1	78	—
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	126	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social-service exchange	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community Chest	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social and financial federations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other social-welfare planning councils	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.^b Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. Values were not reported separately but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.^c Data not available.^d Expenditures for medical-social ser-

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
*In Thousands**

Field of service	Public funds										Private funds										Expenditures under —							
	Total			Local			Federal			Contributions			Income from other sources			Profits from private service			Public auspices		Private auspices							
	1942	\$4,190	\$5,666	\$6,387	\$1,876	\$1,876	\$1,445	\$550	\$5,977	\$235	\$471	\$22,309	\$16,440	\$8,759	\$10,366	1940	1942	1942	1942	1942	1942	1942	1942	1942				
TOTAL, all fields																												
Child welfare, total	1,641	651	306	3	3	3	186	29	13	37	4	3	324	331	242	250	479	56	61	101	101	101	101	101	101	101		
Protective, foster care of dependent children	581	470	336	(c)	3	3	173	135	108	45	11	11	324	331	242	250	479	56	61	101	101	101	101	101	101	101		
Institutions for dependent children	61	61	61	(c)	—	—	24	24	19	3	30	30	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Day nurseries	150	153	153	153	153	153	6	6	9	(c)	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Boarding homes	260	167	167	167	167	167	9	9	9	(c)	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Services to children with behavior problems	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Institutions for dependent children	261	251	3,675	6,270	504	491	159	281	29	406	16,921	10,395	1,548	1,866	1,866	1,866	1,866	1,866	1,866	1,866	1,866	1,866	1,866	1,866	1,866	1,866	1,866	
Other child-welfare services	12,261	4,200	4,200	1	1	1	394	193	32	3	2	2	7	7	1,846	1,395	1,090	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
Family welfare and relief, total	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work Projects Administration	1,925	3	1,302	513	513	513	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Relief and Family Welfare	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aid to dependent children	3,328	11	1,766	1,591	204	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aid to the aged	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aid to the blind	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service and relief to transients and travelers	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelters for transients and homeless	73	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special overnight care	8	8	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal aid	675	135	135	6	6	6	47	137	140	234	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	461	21	148	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	
Other services to the handicapped	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
Domestic relations and protection service	163	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health services, total	11,117	4,470	290	113	584	171	298	5,102	132	39	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,345		
General and special hospitals	7,034	1,920	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	669	475	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
Health clinics and medical patients	1,508	1,472	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	
Medical admitting and certifying bureaus	679	264	13	50	106	31	22	149	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Medical services	22	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical-social service	100	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
Poliomyelitis-nursing service	29	114	17	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	
School system medical service	93	91	91	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Scholarly youth medical service	142	138	138	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other health services	590	353	16	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Group work and leisure-time activities, total	1,536	293	(c)	169	556	19	556	19	556	19	556	19	556	19	556	19	556	19	556	19	556	19	556	19	556	19	556	
Services of groupwork agencies	703	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services of recreation, health, social, and cultural agencies	142	292	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Local recreation, health, and cultural programs	156	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Summer camps	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Planning, financing, and coordination services	267	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Social service exchange	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Social finance and lending	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Council of social agencies	54	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other social welfare planning councils	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Total figure, sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.
 ** Total figure, sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.
 d Expenditures for medical-social services were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

† Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

SAN FRANCISCO AREA

	Field of service	Public funds										Expenditure units															
		Total expenditures			Local			State			Federal			Contributions			Income from investments			Residuals from persons receiving service			Public auspices				
		Total	Local	State	Local	State	Other	Local	State	Other	Local	State	Other	Local	State	Other	Local	State	Other	Local	State	Other	Local	State	Other		
TOTAL, all fields		\$27,027	\$8,248	\$3,244	\$5,744	\$1,796	\$640	\$122	\$38	\$5	\$23,225	\$6,386	\$1,145	\$6,317	\$1,116	\$568	\$29,301	\$17,669	\$7,864	\$59,385							
Child welfare, total		1,455	456	121	422	38	5	189	43	8	213	7	100	281	281	100	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152		
Protective, foster care of dependent children		556	198	66	125	23	7	73	13	7	31	(b)	60	28	4	10	590	435	435	546	546	546	546	546	546		
Institutions for dependent children		423	19	9	120	21	7	43	9	23	23	(b)	6	6	4	4	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48		
Day nurseries		69	57	57	43	2	2	15	5	15	15	(b)	6	169	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	
Community homes		57	57	57	43	2	2	15	5	15	15	(b)	6	169	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	
Services to children with behavior problems		157	130	42	33	5	2	15	5	15	15	(b)	6	169	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	
Institutions for delinquent children		192	100	42	33	5	2	15	5	15	15	(b)	6	169	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	
Other child-welfare services		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Family welfare and relief, total		12,348	3,870	1,633	5,694	335	293	81	53	5	395	22,553	11,197	892	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	
Work Projects Administration		2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700		
Farm Security Administration		1,760	1,349	(b)	209	171	222	130	31	20	20	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
General relief and family welfare		529	149	149	302	262	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	
Aid to dependent children		5,443	1,459	1,459	1,114	114	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Aid to the aged		309	102	94	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Aid to the blind		26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
Shelter to transient and homeless		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Shelter for transient and homeless		21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
Special open-air care		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Legal aid		1,055	785	28	28	70	101	49	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
Institutions for aged, dependent adults		449	449	28	28	6	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	
Institutions for aged, dependent adults		1,784	187	110	50	181	36	1	213	(b)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Sheltered employment for the handicapped		23	74	73	1	2	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Other services to the handicapped		109	103	48	2	18	2	(b)	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Domestic relations and probation service		127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	
Other relief and probation to adults		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Health services, total		10,997	3,081	1,490	50	431	214	101	5,554	6	40	4,743	5,121	4,841	5,121	4,841	5,121	4,841	5,121	4,841	5,121	4,841	5,121	4,841	5,121	4,841	
General and special hospitals, including patients		7,394	1,779	37	212	166	98	98	5,075	6	21	1,915	2,145	2,145	1,915	2,145	2,145	1,915	2,145	2,145	1,915	2,145	2,145	1,915	2,145	2,145	
Hospitals for infants and mental patients		1,312	173	134	9	9	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clinic service		734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	
Mental-hygiene clinics		23	74	73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medical services: Homes and doctors' offices		8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public health-nursing service		66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
School hygiene medical service		127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
Other health services		424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total		2,012	832	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Service of group-work agencies		597	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public recreation other than summer camps		211	994	825	64	6	52	4	5	1	124	93	2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Local groups under national programs		146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
Summer camps		216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
Planning, financing, and coordinating services		13	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Social-service exchange		123	123	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Community Chest		34	34	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sectional financial federations		123	123	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Council of social agencies		46	46	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Other social-welfare planning councils		46	46	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts, separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

b Less than \$500.

c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1940, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousands)^a

Field of service	Public funds						Private funds						Expenditures under—						
	Total expenditures 1942		Local		Federal		Contributions		Income from investments		Profits from other activities		All other		Public auspices		Private auspices		
	Field	Service	Local	State	Federal	Other	Con-	Other	from in-	from in-	from other	other	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	
TOTAL, all fields	\$2,857	\$713	\$497	\$823	\$136	\$50	\$4	\$582	\$2	\$49	\$4	\$837	\$2,000	\$674	\$857				
Child welfare, total	123	53	18	30	7	4	9	2	2	2	46	45	73	78					
Protective, foster care of dependent children	23	17	3	13	2	3	0	0	2	15	16	3	7						
Interventions for dependent children	50	23	3	6	2	1	3	2	3	7	3	10	46						
Day nurseries	10	3	1	6	1	1	3	3	3	10	12	10	14						
Maternity homes	14	11	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	11	15						
Services to children with behavior problems	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11						
Institutions for delinquent children	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15						
Other child welfare services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Family welfare and relief, total	1,662	468	304	807	25	10	(b)	2	(b)	46	2,455	1,590	67	72					
Worship Projects Administration	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500						
General Security Administration	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Aid to dependent children	49	49	33	4	21	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Aid to the aged	50	49	49	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294						
All other field	6	6	6	11	2	2	(b)	1	(b)	22	23	3	3						
Services and relief to transients and travelers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3						
Special services to travelers	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12						
Shelters for transients and homeless	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Legal aid	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48						
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47						
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Other services to the handicapped	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19						
Other relief and services to adults	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19						
Health services, total	928	161	175	16	13	20	(b)	543	(b)	541	(b)	292	320	440	607				
General and special hospitals	617	25	23	12	1	14	(b)	541	(b)	541	(b)	28	34	41	568				
Hospitals for nervous and tuberculous patients	41	20	20	20	20	20	(b)	541	(b)	541	(b)	107	129	129					
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129						
Chiropractic service	57	51	51	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Medical-physician clinics and doctors' offices	13	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
Medical social service	16	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1						
Public health service	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17						
School hygiene, nutrition, service	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11						
Other health services	44	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38						
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	136	—	32	—	1	54	14	(b)	28	(b)	1	43	46	78	84				
Services of group-work agencies	56	—	—	—	1	40	7	(b)	9	(b)	—	—	55	56					
Public recreation other than summer camps	4	4	32	—	—	4	4	—	14	14	—	43	46	46	4				
Local groups under national programs	46	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Summer camps	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6					
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Self-service exchange	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Community Chests	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General social agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other social-welfare planning councils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

^aTotal retirement sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

^bLess than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Sources of Funds, 1942, and by Asylties, 1940 and 1942—Continued

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., AREA									
	Public funds			Private funds			Expenditures under various sources		
	Total	Federal	Contributions from community charitable sources	Total	From in- stitutional persons	From persons in private service	Total	From public charity	From private charity
Private service									
Hospitals									
1,731	\$1,226	\$851	\$1,134	\$278	\$198	\$215	\$1,103	\$161	\$1,739
Child welfare, total	336	46	131	45	19	31	40	43	171
Protective, foster care of dependent children	143	1	97	23	(b)	4	17	(b)	46
Institutions for dependent children	46			7	(b)	7	15	103	1,742
Day nurseries	21			7			7	97	39
Maternity homes	33			15			15	20	12
Services to children with behavior problems	12	14		8	15	(b)	26	33	13
Institutions for delinquent children	93			12			43	31	27
Other child welfare services	12			12			12	54	66
Family welfare and relief, total	2,229	807	600	1,134	61	34	51	102	164
Work Projects Administration	460			460			460	450	2,247
General Social Welfare Administration	601	396	75	43	21	12	2	1	1,732
General family welfare	193	190	69	69	50	15	15	301	75
Aid to dependent children	10	5	398	506	5	6	147	1,193	72
Aid to the aged	6						(b)	13	10
Aid to the blind	2							10	5
Services and relief to transients and travelers	2								6
Special service to travelers	18								
Shelters for transient and homeless	8								
Special overnight care	8								
Legal assistance	159	126	4	7	(b)	39	18	114	7
Home for aged and infirm	112			4		3		101	8
Solemnization of marriages for the handicapped	16								65
Other services to the handicapped	16								63
Domestic relations and protection service	16								108
Other relief and services to adults	1								108
Health services, total	1,130	286	32	13	19	113	900	2	470
General and special hospitals	1,139	126	28	13	19	96	872	1	95
Hospitals for chronic and tubercular patients	152		152						120
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	56								942
Clinic for examining and certifying persons	12	21	11	4	1	7	(b)	152	1,038
Medical services—physicians and dentists	34	32	2	2	2	9	13	13	31
Medical services—nurses and doctors' offices	10	10			(b)	1	15	69	34
Public health nursing services	60	10	6	26	(b)	1	1	9	14
School hygiene, medical service	37	27						32	30
School hygiene, nursing service	24	34						26	27
Other health services	54							33	23
Group work and leisure-time activities, total	448	85		87	105	20	135	13	10
Services of group-work agencies	243			63	94	20	81	12	3
Special services of group-work agencies	7			7			20	105	111
Public interpretation other than community camps	111	92		23		5	(b)	105	23
Community camps	59	3		1	3	(b)	50	1	51
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	36								36
Social service exchange	1								
Community Chest	27								
Sector and financial federations	27								
Council of social agencies	9								
Other social-welfare planning councils	9								

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts, separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

b Less than \$500.

c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued.

Field of service	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditure under—			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local 1941	Federal 1942	Contingent funds other than local	Total income from investments and service activities	Net income from investments and service activities	Net profit from other sources	Other auspices	A.I.I. public authorities	A.I.I. private authorities	1940	1942
Total, all fields	\$9,686	\$3,459	\$2,017	\$1,261	\$519	\$121	\$87	\$2,039	\$23	\$162	\$8,995	\$6,431
Child welfare, total	614	346	58	69	22	28	—	22	—	20	321	292
Parenting care of dependent children	253	179	15	39	(b)	(b)	—	35	—	14	182	78
Facilities for dependent children	25	115	15	26	20	28	—	19	14	15	246	243
Day nurseries	6	4	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	6	6	6
Maternity homes	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	5	6
Services to children with behavior problems	43	40	37	4	4	(b)	—	—	—	28	48	6
Institutions for dependent children	48	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other child-welfare services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family welfare and relief, total	4,507	1,874	1,012	1,248	109	35	3	115	(b)	110	6,877	4,231
Work Projects Administration	620	—	620	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,666	620
Family Administration	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General relief and family welfare	1,914	1,105	678	75	20	(b)	—	35	(b)	(b)	3,577	1,808
Relief to dependent children	1,171	110	340	80	—	—	—	42	—	—	263	221
Relief to the blind	1,175	306	292	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	984	1,175
Relief to the physically handicapped	15	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	(c)	—
Services and related transactions and travels	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special services to travelers	24	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelters for transient and homeless	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special overnight care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	16
Legal and professional services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	407	325	6	11	10	2	—	—	—	26	320	358
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	94	—	—	—	(b)	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other services to the handicapped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employment services	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other related and personal services	14	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health services, total	3,976	1,066	949	13	74	38	45	1,756	14	29	1,614	1,740
General and special hospitals	2,124	299	—	42	42	13	26	1,702	11	28	—	—
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	360	348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	263	360
Hospitals for chronic and mental patients	877	2	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	851	877
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinical service clinics	118	94	3	7	(b)	4	6	4	—	—	—	—
Mental-hospital clinics	7	56	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical service clinics	28	13	—	4	(b)	1	1	15	—	—	—	—
Dental service clinics	66	53	7	8	20	1	4	—	(b)	—	39	54
Physical therapy and medical service	57	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	60
School hygiene and nursing service	173	98	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	57
Other health services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	148
Group and leisure-time activities, total	506	108	—	—	106	18	24	95	7	2	179	344
Services of groups and agencies	216	4	—	—	145	7	9	95	3	1	—	—
Public recreation other than summer camps	179	107	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	179	236
Local groups under national programs	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	183
Summer camps	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	64	5	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social-service exchange	9	4	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community Chest contributions	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other social-welfare planning councils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, all fields	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, all fields	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^aTotal's represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^bLess than \$500.

^cData not available.

^dExpenditures for medical-social services were not reported separately in 1940, and were included in the various hospital and clinic service funds.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for health and welfare services, by field of service and source of funds, 1942, and by auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

WASHINGTON, D. C., AREA

Field of service	Public funds						Private funds						Expenditures under—					
	Total expenditure 1942	Local	Federal	Contributions from in- vestors	Other sources	Income from in- vestors	Services from per- sons re- ceiving service	Services from other activities	All other	Public auspices 1940	Public auspices 1942	Private auspices 1940	Private auspices 1942	Total expenditure 1942	Expenditures of hospital and certifying bureaus 1940	Expenditures of hospital and certifying bureaus 1942		
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$19,789	\$9,516	\$1,341	\$1,740	\$883	\$482	\$3,348	\$1,155	\$205	\$16,744	\$12,226	\$5,916	\$6,861					
Child welfare, total.....	1,364	821	12	256	80	120	79	(b)	17	606	831	498	532					
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	534	428	12	69	(b)	24	24	(b)	17	314	449	75	85					
Foster care for dependent children.....	465	148	12	127	15	1	1	(b)	17	144	30	44	32					
Day nurseries.....	60	7	23	11	5	10	10	(b)	17	55	15	5	61					
Maternity homes.....	61	93	23	5	22	4	4	(b)	17	95	93	5	5					
Services to children with behavior problems.....	102	145	9	9	9	9	9	(b)	17	213	145	17	17					
Institutions for delinquent children.....	162	145	9	9	9	9	9	(b)	17	213	145	17	17					
Other child welfare services.....	162	145	9	9	9	9	9	(b)	17	213	145	17	17					
Family welfare and relief, total.....	6,675	2,140	3,110	3,531	395	204	183	2	285	9,858	5,175	1,296	1,500					
Work Security Administration.....	2,150	2,140	3,110	3,531	395	204	183	2	285	7,001	2,150	1,296	1,500					
General Relief and Family Welfare.....	1,242	849	259	127	4	2	1	1	1	883	847	369	386					
Aid to dependent children.....	1,184	269	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115					
Aid to the aged.....	109	49	50	30	30	30	30	30	30	112	112	112	112					
Aid to blind and disabled veterans and dependents.....	50	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	17	17	17	17					
Services related to transient and travelers.....	15	25	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1					
Special service to travelers.....	115	25	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1					
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	98	25	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1					
Special overnight care.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1					
Legal aid.....	677	210	37	131	198	102	102	102	102	150	196	5	6					
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	481	28	76	76	8	5	5	5	5	284	50	50	50					
Sheitad employment for the handicapped.....	5	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	(b)	1	1	1					
Other services to the handicapped.....	59	59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	10	(b)	17	9					
Domestic relations and protection services.....	37	23	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	10	(b)	16	16					
Other relief and services to adults.....	10,189	6,227	264	500	121	119	2,886	69	2	5,879	6,585	3,122	3,603					
Health services, total.....	4,662	1,747	7	283	54	103	2,468	69	2	1,158	1,656	2,592	3,007					
General and special hospitals.....	664	643	7	283	54	103	2,468	69	2	1,267	1,664	2,924	3,132					
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	2,182	2,975	18	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206					
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	109	27	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	64	64	(c)	33					
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	476	213	65	40	13	8	95	92	92	(b)	(b)	339	244					
Clinic service.....	31	31	31	31	31	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	16	16	64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Medical services: House and doctors' offices.....	128	44	64	133	3	3	3	3	3	75	75	33	64					
Nursing services.....	351	133	34	7	7	7	39	39	39	100	100	100	100					
Public health-nursing service.....	13	63	29	13	13	13	50	50	50	50	50	50	50					
School health services.....	36	36	29	29	29	29	31	31	31	36	36	36	36					
Other health services.....	470	338	60	13	13	13	50	50	50	50	50	50	50					
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	1,203	319	13	325	276	5	201	64	(b)	311	319	678	883					
Services of group-work agencies.....	537	13	13	277	69	4	124	62	2	515	537	179						
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	179	319	13	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166					
Local groups under national programs.....	31	31	26	4	4	4	4	4	4	311	319	32	31					
Summer camps.....	136	37	21	37	1	1	76	1	1	1	1	1	1	131	136			
Planning, finance, and coordinating services.....	338	8	2	316	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	32	32		
Community Chest.....	27	4	(b)	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232					
Local, territorial federations.....	232	4	2	37	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	23	23		
Council of social agencies.....	38	4	2	24	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	22	25		
Other social-service planning committees.....	41	4	2	24	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	22	25		

^a Total represent sum of figures for hospital and certifying bureaus and medical-social service fields. ^b Expenditures of one hospital and certifying bureau included in "other health services" field because of inability of agency to separate expenditures for the two programs. ^c Expenditures for medical-social service fields in the various hospital and clinic service fields, stated in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and certifying bureaus in 1942.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Concluded

APPENDIX

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WICHITA AREA

Field of service	Public funds						Expenditures under—				
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	Federal	Contributions Community Other Chats.	Income from in- vestments	Private funds from persons receiving service	All other	Public auspices 1940	1942	Private auspices 1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields	\$4,319	\$1,077	\$562	\$1,338	\$18	\$64	\$5	\$960	\$9	\$3,105	\$2,984
Child welfare, total	148	64	11	41	10	5	17	(b)	50	53	71
Protective, foster care of dependent children	29	7	18	1	(b)	2	(b)	4	2	22	27
Institutions for dependent children	43	14	(b)	9	5	4	11	...	...	27	43
Day nurseries	8	6	...	6	2	2	...	...	...	5	8
Maternity homes	17	3	...	7	3	1	2	...	...	16	17
Services to children with behavior problems	19	16	...	(b)	...	...	...	...	30	31	...
Institutions for incorrigible children	32	21	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other child-care services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family welfare and relief, total	2,662	746	445	1,324	28	13	1	9	94	2,725	2,514
World Projects Administration	825	825	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,063	825
Farm Security Administration	559	344	184	131	22	6	1	2	...	3	...
General relief and family welfare	361	167	64	352	...	...	...	...	...	864	529
Aid to dependent children	757	222	184	132	...	...	...	...	...	240	361
Aid to the aged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	757
Aid to the blind	34	13	5	16	...	...	...	...	25	34	...
Service and relief to transients and travelers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special service to travelers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Search and rescue services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special relief and emergency care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	6	112	1	7	(b)	2	1	4	...	...	...
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other services to the handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Does not relate to relief and probation service	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other relief and service to adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health services, total	1,255	241	107	13	19	10	...	877	(b)	207	364
General and special hospitals	959	73	6	2	(b)	5	1	3	2	94	65
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	49	38	10	2	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	94	1	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding schools admitting noncertified patients	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinic service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health and hygiene clinics	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical service, houses and doctors' offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public health-nursing service	20	7	2	4	1	1	3	...	...	12	8
Second system medical service	9	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	7
School system medical service	17	17	6	6	15	9	5	(b)	...	17	17
Other health services	102	63	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	43	80
Other health services	197	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	52
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Services of group-work agencies	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special services of group-work agencies	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public recreation other than summer camps	52	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local groups under national programs	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summer camps	13	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Social-service exchange	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community Chest	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sectional financial federations	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Course of social agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other social welfare planning councils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

^b Less than \$500.^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

APPENDIX TABLE II.—Estimated Value of Blue Stamps Distributed to Public-Assistance Cases in 30 Urban Areas, 1942^a

Urban area	Blue stamps	TOTAL, 30 areas.....	\$13,412,357
Akron.....	316,653		
Baltimore.....	265,217		
Birmingham.....	415,102		
Buffalo.....	865,714		
Canton.....	54,091		
Cincinnati.....	895,996		
Cleveland.....	1,073,416		
Dallas.....	285,721		
Dayton.....	226,425		
Des Moines.....	286,675		
Fort Worth.....	405,738		
Hartford.....	100,213		
Houston.....	445,723		
Kansas City, Mo.....	426,093		
Los Angeles.....	2,139,148		
Louisville.....	283,188		
Milwaukee.....	197,549		
New Orleans.....	774,546		
Oklahoma City.....	307,389		
Omaha.....	310,333		
Providence.....	385,333		
Richmond.....	157,310		
Rochester.....	792,252		
St. Louis.....	897,465		
San Francisco.....	343,922		
Sioux City.....	198,415		
Springfield, Mass.....	211,208		
Syracuse.....	.....	
Washington, D. C.....	351,502		
Wichita.....	.....	

^a In addition, surplus foods were distributed directly in Dallas, Des Moines, Fort Worth, Joliet, Houston, Milwaukee, Oklahoma City, Richmond, Syracuse, and Washington. Estimates prepared by Department of Agriculture.

Urban area	Blue stamps	TOTAL, 30 areas.....	\$13,412,357
Akron.....	316,653		
Baltimore.....	265,217		
Birmingham.....	415,102		
Buffalo.....	865,714		
Canton.....	54,091		
Cincinnati.....	895,996		
Cleveland.....	1,073,416		
Dallas.....	285,721		
Dayton.....	226,425		
Des Moines.....	286,675		
Fort Worth.....	405,738		
Hartford.....	100,213		
Houston.....	445,723		
Kansas City, Mo.....	426,093		
Los Angeles.....	2,139,148		
Louisville.....	283,188		
Milwaukee.....	197,549		
New Orleans.....	774,546		
Oklahoma City.....	307,389		
Omaha.....	310,333		
Providence.....	385,333		
Richmond.....	157,310		
Rochester.....	792,252		
St. Louis.....	897,465		
San Francisco.....	343,922		
Sioux City.....	198,415		
Springfield, Mass.....	211,208		
Syracuse.....	.....	
Washington, D. C.....	351,502		

^b The figures for Cincinnati for 1942 are estimated.

^c Percent not shown where number of employment certificates is less than 50.

^d 1940 figures include all outside-school-hours certificates with regular certificates. In order to make the 1942 figures comparable, the two types of certificates were combined.

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